

PARLIAMENT QUESTIONS / DEBATES ON

DISASTERS

(NATURAL & HUMAN-MADE)

IN THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Volume 2 – 1997

Select questions on :

- Earthquake, flood, cyclone, rain, landslide, drought, desertification, famine, coldwave, heatwave
- Conflicts, communal riots, refugees, wars
- Industrial disasters, fire
- Epidemics, medical negligence, food poisoning
- Accidents (road, rail, air, boat)
- Environmental, pollution

Sessions covered : (1) Monsoon Session (1997) and (2) Special session (August 1997)

Please note: This is a compilation of select questions from what was available. All the important questions need not necessarily be available in this compilation.

You can reach the Indian Parliament at the India Parliament Home Page at **<http://alpha.nic.in>**

25/11/97

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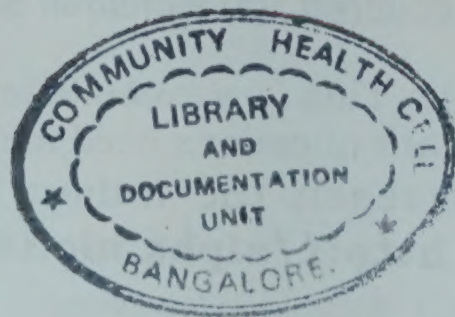
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PARLIAMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
DISASTERS
(NATURAL & HUMAN-MADE)
IN THE INDIA PARLIAMENT
Volume 2-1991

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Compiled for ***Oxfam***'s India Disasters Report (IDR) by

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India Disasters Report

A brief note

THE OBJECTIVES OF IDR ARE TO:

1. Document disasters - natural and human made - occurring in various parts of the country; the documentation will cover the following aspects;
 - Nature - type of natural or human made disaster
 - Extent - Geographical spread of impact zone
 - Intensity - Extent of human and animal lives lost; damage to property, crop and others
2. Document extent and adequacy of rescue and relief response by various agents - government departments, army, NGOs and CBOs, community, International donors (bilateral and multilateral), and others;
3. Document extent and adequacy of resettlement and rehabilitation measures for the affected population and region;
4. Document how and to what extent to which gender and equity issues were addressed (vulnerable groups were taken care) in relief and rehabilitation phase;
5. Identify Government Orders (GOs)/policies/provisions enabling implementation of relief and rehabilitation in disaster situations in various parts of the country;
6. Assess adequacy of the GOs/policies/provisions in effectively preparing government departments, Army, NGOs and CBOs and community, international donor agencies and others in facilitating their effective and timely involvement in rescue and relief operations;
7. Identify issues affecting development of holistic disaster preparedness and response measures and suggest ways of overcoming the impediments;

CONTENT OF THE REPORT

It will contain a synopsis of all the disasters covering all aspects identified in the objectives specified above. Detailed study of ten major disasters and a brief explanation on all other disasters.

It will also contain brief notes on a few major disasters in South Asia Region.

Ten disasters in detail will be distributed on various types of disasters like natural, human made (including refugee movements), industrial, health (like epidemics). It will be selected to give representation to almost all regions-south, north, west, east and far-east/ north-east

IDR CONTAINS :

A) 12 major chapters (Length - 8000 to 10000 words) :

Earthquakes , Floods, Cyclones, Droughts, Epidemics, Communal riots, Ethnic Conflicts, Refugee situations , Fire, Industrial disasters, Policy disasters, Introductory chapter

B) 50 papers & box items and 'development/ disaster diaries' (Length- 2000 to 3000 words)

These box items are on some other types of disasters and various issues involved in disasters. Some of these papers and box items are as follows :

Railway accidents ; Road accidents; Relief manual and the need to update it; Use of modern technology to interpret and forecast disasters ; A rational disaster response (management) policy; Profile of NGOs and Donor agencies involved in disaster response; How media reports disasters- need for sensitivity; How disaster related issues figure in parliament debates; Saga of partition refugees; Civilian intervention in disaster situations; Festival related disasters; Pilgrimage related disasters ;Food security; Health related disasters (Those caused by dangerous drugs, pesticides, tobacco , alcohol etc.);

A code of conduct for disaster response; Gender and equity issues in disasters; Health issues in disasters; Mental health aspects in disasters; Climate change; Financing disasters response- the Indian experience.

C) Papers (Length - 3000 to 5000 words) from neighbouring countries:

There will be a paper each from India's neighbouring countries , namely, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, SriLanka and Afganisthan.

The chapters and papers are being contributed by well known experts , researchers, government officials, development journalists, community members, activists and ordinary people. We invite you to join us. If you have any suggestions/ contributions, please get in touch with us at the earliest. IDR goes to the printer by January 15 1998.

FOCUS OF THE REPORT

Details of the event

Response - Government, NGOs, Aid agencies, Community, Media, Academicians, politicians, policy makers and others

Innovative Approaches:

in response

partnership building among various agents dealing with rescue, relief and rehabilitation

investment including human resource and capacity building

planning/assessment seminars, workshops conducted

publications, books, training manuals (review)

debates at the policy makers/ parliament level

new laws/ court directions

Collated data on:

causality - loss of human and other lives; injuries; extert of damage to property, infrastructure and other moveable and immovable assets; expenditure on relief and rehabilitation; aid flow; human resource involvement ; Directory of relevant persons, Any spill over from the immediate neighbours

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

R A J Y A S A B H A

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

STARRED QUESTION NO.55

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 25TH JULY, 1997

AREAS LIKELY TO BE HIT BY DROUGHT

*55. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

कृषि मंत्री

- (a) what are the areas and regions in India which are likely to be hit by drought this year;
- (b) what steps are proposed to be taken right from the beginning of the season to help the drought affected people; and
- (c) what guidance is being given to the farmers who are likely to suffer from the drought?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्री

(SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA)

(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.55 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 25TH JULY, 1997 IN THE RAJYA SABHA.

(a) to (c): According to the forecast of the India Meteorological Department for 1997 monsoon, the rainfall for the country as a whole for the entire season (June to September) is likely to be about 92% of its long period average value, within a model forecast error limit of $\pm 4\%$, which is considered normal. During the period 1st June to 16th July, 1997 the country as a whole received 96% of the normal rainfall for this time of the season, even though some deficiencies have been recorded in some areas.

2. The agricultural operations during the Kharif season are progressing and there are no reports from any part of the country of serious drought like conditions so far. However, aberrations in the spatial & temporal distribution of the rainfall occur in some areas even in a good monsoon year. Concrete measures can be taken only when it is clear which areas are under drought. Keeping this in view, Govt. of India requests the State Governments every year to prepare Contingency Plans well in time before the onset of monsoon to face contingencies if any warranted by variations in monsoon behaviour.

3. This year also, a Model Contingent Plan for crop production for effectively responding to adverse situations like the delayed onset or early withdrawal of monsoon, long inter spells of dry periods and heavy rains causing floods at different Stages of crop growth had been circulated to all States. The State Governments have formulated detailed Contingency Plans in consultation with the State Agricultural Universities for ensuring availability of seeds of alternate crops, adoption of suitable agronomic practices etc. to tide over problems caused by the above mentioned contingencies.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

R A J Y A S A B H A

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.321

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 25TH JULY, 1997

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO GUJARAT FOR FLOOD RELIEF

321. SHRI AHMED PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE कृषि मंत्री
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a heavy loss of lives and properties in Gujarat due to torrential rains and flood;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what amount of assistance has been provided by the Central Government to State Government to overcome the situation together with the amount of assistance sought by the State in this regard from Centre; and
- (d) whether Government would accede to the demand of the State Government and release the said amount; if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI)

(a): & (b): According to the reports received from the Government of Gujarat, heavy rains and floods during the current South West Monsoon has affected 2125 villages in 17 districts claiming 184 human lives and damaging crops in an area of 1.98 lakh hectares and 1.02 lakh houses/huts.

(c): An amount of Rs.55.24 crores comprising 2nd and 3rd quarterly instalment of Calamity Relief Fund was released to the State Government for relief and rehabilitation measures in flood affected areas. With the first instalment of Rs.27.62 crores released earlier, an amount of Rs.82.86 crores has been made available to the State Government from the Calamity Relief fund during 1997-98. A Memorandum has been received from the State Government indicating losses of Rs.664.33 crores in various sectors and seeking liberal assistance from the National fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR).

(d): A Central Team has concluded its visit of the affected areas in Gujarat on 24th July, 1997 to assess the situation. The National Calamity Relief Committee will decide on the quantum of assistance from the NFCR based on the report of the Team.

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 28TH JULY, 1997

STOCK POSITION IN THE DROUGHT AFFECTED DISTRICTS
IN ORISSA

492. SHRI SANATAN BISI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stock of foodgrains available in Orissa is very comfortable; and

(b) if so, the details of stock position in the drought affected districts of KBK i.e., Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput in Orissa?

- A N S W E R

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH)

खाद्य और उपभोक्ता मामले राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह

(a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) : The allocation of rice per month in respect of Orissa under the Targeted Public Distribution System which is being implemented all over the country from 1st June 1997, has been fixed as under:-

(In MTs.)

<u>Foodgrain</u>	<u>Above</u> <u>poverty</u> <u>line</u>	<u>Below</u> <u>poverty</u> <u>line</u>	<u>Additional</u> <u>allocation</u>
Rice	3720	31820	20,000*
Wheat	Not allotted as Govt. of Orissa have opted for Rice only.		

* This additional allocation is for 5 months only from June 1997 for drought relief.

The stock position of rice with FCI in the drought affected districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput and allocation for the month of July, 1997, are given below:-

(In MTs.)

<u>District</u>	<u>Stock position of</u> <u>rice as on 15.7.97</u>	<u>Allocation</u> <u>for July 1997</u>
Kalahandi	9,700	1,068
Bolangir	4,800	1,292
Koraput	13,800	2,989

राज्य सभा
=====

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 42

28 जुलाई, 1997 के लिए प्रश्न

उड़ीसा में सूखा-ग्रस्त जिलों में अनाज भंडार की स्थिति

492. श्री सनातन बिसि :

क्या खाद्य और उपभोक्ता मामले मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥क॥ क्या उड़ीसा में उपलब्ध अनाजों के भंडार पर्याप्त हैं; और

॥ख॥ यदि हां, तो उड़ीसा के सूखा-ग्रस्त कालाहांडी, बोलांगीर और कोरापुट जिलों ॥के०बी०के०सी०॥ में अनाज भंडार की स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर

खाद्य और उपभोक्ता मामले राज्य मंत्री ॥स्वतंत्र प्रभार॥

॥डा० रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह॥

॥क॥ : जी, हां ।

॥ख॥ : पहली जून, 1997 से पूरे देश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन उड़ीसा के लिए चावल का आवंटन निम्नानुसार निर्धारित किया गया है

		॥तन में॥
खाद्यान्न	गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर गरीबी रेखा से नीचे	अतिरिक्त आवंटन
चावल	3720 31820	20,000 *

गेहूं आवंटित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि उड़ीसा सरकार ने केवल चावल का विकल्प चुना था ।

* सूखा राहत के लिए यह अतिरिक्त आवंटन जून, 1997 से केवल 5 महीनों के लिए है

कालाहांडी, बोलांगीर और कोरापुट जैसे सूखा प्रभावित जिलों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास रखे चावल के स्टॉक और जुलाई, 1997 मास के लिए आवंटन निम्नानुसार

जिला	15.7.97 को स्थिति के अनुसार चावल की स्टॉक स्थिति	जुलाई, 1997 के लिए आवंटन
कालाहांडी	9,700	1,068
बोलांगीर	4,800	1,292
कोरापुट	13,800	2,989

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

R A J Y A S A B H A

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 313

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 25TH JULY, 1997

LOSSES DUE TO FAMINE AND FLOODS

313. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state: कृषि मंत्री

- (a) the names of the States where crops have been damaged due to famine and floods during the year 1996-97;
- (b) the State-wise assessment of this damage;
- (c) the details of the amount of assistance which has been provided as loans and grants by the Central Government to the State Governments to enable them to cope with this situation;
- (d) the amount actually sought by the State Governments as loans and grants separately; and
- (e) the names of the districts of Madhya Pradesh considered as a drought affected districts by Madhya Pradesh Government and the amount provided to these districts alongwith the details of relief provided to the farmers of these districts?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI)

(a) to (d): On the basis of the reports received from the State Governments, a statement indicating the extent of damage to crops in various States due to floods and drought, funds released from the Calamity Relief Fund, additional assistance sought for relief measures and additional assistance provided from the National Fund for Calamity Relief during 1996-97, is at annexure. No request has been received from any State Government for loan assistance for relief measures.

(e): Government of Madhya Pradesh had reported that 9 districts viz; Balaghat, Raipur, Durg, Seoni, Rajgarh, Rajnandgaon, Jhabua, Jabalpur and Raigarh were affected by drought conditions in varying degrees during 1996-97. The relief measures undertaken by the State Government for the benefit of farmers in the affected districts included (i) construction of kachha bunds across flowing nallahs and small revulets for conservation of flowing water for purposes of irrigation and animals, (ii) distribution of seeds to small and marginal farmers, (iii) suspension of recovery of Government and cooperative dues and collection of land revenue and (iv) employment generation programmes to the needy farmers and agricultural labourers. The State Government has reported that Rs.56.53 crores has been spent on drought relief measures in these districts.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (D)
OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.313 REPLIED
ON 25.7.1997

S/No.	State	Cropped Area affected (in lakh hectare)		Funds released from CRF	(Rs. in crores)	
		Flood	Drought		Additional assistance sought	Funds released from N.F.C.R.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.63		93.14	2819.37	142.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.06		5.28	110.53	3.00
3.	Assam	2.46		37.51	415.91	21.00
4.	Bihar	7.34		38.97	168.92	7.00
5.	Gujarat	4.28	3.75	104.70	497.78	-
6.	Haryana	0.23		18.79	145.36	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.58		20.21	458.37	10.56
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.46		14.78	273.97	-
9.	Karnataka	0.83		31.39	621.55	-
10.	Kerala	0.39		41.55	342.00	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2.63	8.48	38.31	256.19	-
12.	Maharashtra	-	3.80	51.15	-	-
13.	Orissa	0.20	20.53	36.76	570.70	54.00
14.	Rajasthan	2.10		134.28	321.00	-
15.	Tamil Nadu	3.28		44.51	621.55	25.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6.78		93.84	589.90	-
17.	West Bengal	0.83		38.49	309.00	-
Total		57.08	35.56	843.66	8522.10	262.56

CRF : Calamity Relief Fund

NFCR : National Fund for Calamity Relief.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

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R A J Y A S A S H A

STARRED QUESTION NO.2

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21ST FEBRUARY, 1987

REHABILITATION OF EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS OF
LATUR-OSMANABAD BELT

*2. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI RAJUSHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

कृषि मंत्री

(a) the progress so far made for resettlement and rehabilitation of
the earthquake victims of Latur-Osmanabad belt;

(b) the details of World Bank and other foreign aid so far
received, giving particulars of the respective schemes;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the houses built for
resettlement of the victims have been lying vacant owing to threat of
recurrence of earthquakes in the area where frequent tremors have since
been felt; and

(d) the number and details of such vacant houses in different
areas?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्री

(SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA)

(a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.2 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21ST FEBRUARY, 1997 IN THE RAJYA SABHA.

(a)&(b): The Government of Maharashtra is implementing a Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme (MEERP) at a revised cost of Rs.1181.81 cr. for the social and economic rehabilitation of people affected by the Maharashtra earthquake of 1993. The World Bank and other international agencies have sanctioned Rs.835.00 crores for the project out of which Rs.425.00 crores has so far been received by the State Government. The MEERP comprises the components of re-construction and repair of damaged houses, infrastructure development, economic, social and community rehabilitation and technical assistance. A Statement indicating the progress made in the implementation of various components under the programme is enclosed. Upto the end of January 1997, an expenditure of Rs.788.50 crores has been made under the programme.

(c)&(d): Out of 16963 houses completed so far only 5566 houses are lying vacant as these have not been handed over to the beneficiaries, pending completion of civic amenities and infrastructure in the villages. However, there is no report of any house remaining unoccupied on account of apprehension of recurrence of earthquakes.

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L O K S A B H A

STARRED QUESTION NO.236

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 11TH MARCH, 1997

EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

*236. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SATYAJITSINH D. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

कृषि मंत्री

- (a) the progress so far been made for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the earthquake victims of Latur-Osmanabad belt;
- (b) whether most of the houses built for resettlement of the victims have been lying vacant owing to threat of recurrence of earthquakes in the area where frequent tremors have since been felt; and
- (c) if so, the number and details of such vacant houses in different areas?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्री

(SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA)

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.236 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 11TH MARCH, 1997 IN THE LOK SABHA.

(a): The Government of Maharashtra is implementing the Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme (MEERP) for the social and economic rehabilitation of people affected by the Maharashtra earthquake of 1993. The MEERP comprises the components of reconstruction and repair of damaged houses, infrastructure development, economic, social and community rehabilitation and technical assistance. A statement indicating the progress made in the implementation of various components under the Programme is enclosed.

(b) & (c): Out of 16963 houses completed so far 5566 houses are lying vacant as these have not been handed over to the beneficiaries, pending completion of civil amenities and infrastructure in the villages. However, there is no report of any house remaining unoccupied on account of apprehension of recurrence of earthquakes.

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Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme

Status as on January 31, 1997

Sl. No.	COMPONENT / Sub-Component	Implementing Agency	Quantity	Target Compl. Date	Present Status
1 HOUSING					
1.1	Housing and Amenities including Donor villages	PMU / Donor NGOs	26,954 in 52 villages	Jun-97	Completed - 16963 / In Progress - 9785
1.2	Repair & Strengthening	Owners / PMU	2,14,502	Dec-97	Estimates prepared for 1,95,672 houses / Completed - 76,592 / In Progress - 83,901
1.3	Model House / Buildings	PMU	475	Mar-97	Completed - 450, In Progress - 25
1.4	Pilot Strengthening	PMU / ZP	4,898	Jun-97	4,647 Houses identified, estimates prepared for 4202 houses, 995 houses completed and work on 1,924 houses in progress.
2 INFRASTRUCTURE					
2.1	Access Roads Construction & Strengthening	PWD / ZP	269 Kms-17 Pkgs	Mar-97	8 packages completed. All other 9 packages in progress.
2.2	Culverts and minor bridges		131 nos	Completed	All 131 works completed.
2.2a	Construction of missing culverts		10 packages (166 nos.)	Mar-97	6 packages (142 nos.) completed. Remaining 4 packages (24 nos.) in progress.
2.3	Strengthening of bridges more than 60 m span	PMU / ZP	14 pkgs. (18 no.) in Latur & O'bad + 3 pkgs. (15 no.) in Solapur	Dec-97	Strengthening of 8 bridges (5 packages) completed & work on 10 bridges (9 packages) in progress and 15 nos. in Solapur district in tendering stage
2.4	Public buildings		26 Packages (209 buildings)	Completed	Work on all 209 buildings completed, 1 building deleted from original 210 buildings
2.5	School Buildings / ZP Buildings	PMU / ZP	5403 buildings (3797 sch. + 1606 ZP)	Jun-97	Work completed on 3052 buildings (1786 sch. + 1266 ZP), work in progress on 1376 (1097 sch. + 279 ZP) buildings.
2.6	Water Supply	MWSSE	57 villages (52 relocated) - 4 Slices	Mar-97	Repairs to existing schemes completed; Interim water supply work completed; Permanent water supply for all villages in progress.

Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme

Status as on January 31, 1997

Sl No.	COMPONENT / Sub-Component	Implementing Agency	Quantity	Target Compl Date	Present Status
2.7	Irrigation				
2.7.1	Repair to Lower Terna		1 item	Jun-98	Lower Terna dam under review off Expert Committee. Report expected in February.
	Repair to Telhi Aqueduct		1 item	Jun-97	Repair to the aqueduct is in progress
2.7.2	Kolhapur Type Weirs	Irrigation Department	218 nos - 11 packages	Completed	All works completed
2.7.3	Strengthening of Percolation Tanks		125 Nos	Jun-97	Work in progress on 123 percolation tanks
2.7.4	Strengthening of embankments greater than 10M in height		94 Nos	Jun-97	Work in progress on 89 embankments, 5 works yet to start
2.7.5	Repair / Recons. of Office buildings		293 buildings	Jun-97	Work on 164 buildings is complete, 118 buildings in progress and 11 not started
2.8	Repair / Restoration of historic monuments	Department of Culture	16 monuments	Jun-98	Tenters are being floated for 4 monuments and documents for others under preparation.
3	ECONOMIC REHABILITATION				
3.1	Replacement of implements		37002 Beneficiaries	Completed	Replacement work completed
3.2	Repair / Reconstruction of dug wells	Department of Agriculture	389	Mar-97	302 completed, 87 in progress
3.3	Replacement of Bullocks		129	Completed	Completed
3.2	Replacement of Milch Cattle	Department of Animal Husbandry	1551 cows & 1836 buffaloes	Mar-97	1520 cows & 1771 buffaloes distributed. For remaining, beneficiaries not available for distribution
3.3	Replacement of sheep & goat		8478 goats & 1358 sheep	Mar-97	8229 goats & 1342 sheep distributed. For remaining, beneficiaries not available for distribution.
3.4	Rehabilitation of artisans / business personnel	Department of Industry	979 Beneficiaries	Completed	Completed

Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme

Status as on January 31, 1997

SL No.	COMPONENT / Sub-Component	Implementing Agency	Quantity	Target Compl. Date	Present Status
4	SOCIAL REHABILITATION				
4.1	Social Forestry - Block Plantation - Homestead Plantation - Avenue Plantation	Department of Social Forestry	51 Villages 51 Villages 51 Villages	Oct-97 Oct-97 Oct-97	19614 plants planted under phase I 19983 plants planted under phase I and balance villages to start 3672 plants planted under phase I and balance villages to start
4.2	Construction of Social amenities		58 Nos.		Designs finalised, construction work in progress
4.2.1	District Resource Centres		2 Nos.	Jun-97	completed and 1 in progress
4.2.2	Mahila Kendra		52 Nos.	Jun-97	3 completed, 24 in progress and balance under planning and tendering stage.
4.2.3	Old Age Homes	PMU / SW / W&CW Dept	1 No.	Mar-97	in Progress
4.2.4	District Trauma Centres		2 Nos.	Feb-97	in Progress
4.2.5	Homes For Handicapped		1 No.	Completed	Completed
4.3	Anganwadis	PMU / W&CW	1169 Nos.	Jun-97	4 nos completed, work on 717 Anganwadis in progress.
5	COMMUNITY REHABILITATION				
5.1	Replacement of medicine stocks for human and veterinary services	GOM	-	Completed	Completed
5.2	Construction of Transit Shelters	PMU	-	Completed	Completed
5.3	Provision of services for the transistelters	PMU	-		Ongoing
6	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE				
6.1	Technical Assistance including Consultancy Services			Jun-97	Ongoing

Revised Programme Cost as on 30-6-96 = Rs. 11818.65 Million

Total Expenditure upto 31-01-97 = Rs. 7885.00 Million + Rs 384.00 Million (CM's Funds) + 19.14 (ADB Assistance)

+ 6.5 Million (UNDP) + 0.33 (ODA) = Rs. 8294.97 Million

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L O K S A B H A

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1085

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 1997

FAMINE CONDITION IN ORISSA

1085. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

कृषि मंत्री

- (a) whether the National Human Rights Commission team has visited the drought hit areas of Kalahandi, Bolangir and other districts in Orissa during 1996 and 1997;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have received the report from the National Human Rights Commission;
- (c) if so, the details of main recommendations made by the Commission;
- (d) whether people in large number have been forced to migrate from these areas in the absence of the implementations of any drought relief measures; and
- (e) if so, the long and short term measures likely to be taken by the Government to meet the present situation in the State?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI)

(a): An official team of the National Human Rights Commission visited Orissa in December, 1996 to investigate the reported starvation deaths in the State.

(b) & (c): No formal report has been received from the National Human Rights Commission except the report of the official team deputed by the Commission, seeking Governments's comments.

(d) & (e): According to the reports received from the Govt. of Orissa, there is large scale migration of people due to the drought conditions. Some migration to the neighbouring States for better work and emoluments is a common feature in the border distts. Poverty alleviation programmes such as Jawahar Rojgar Yojna, Employment Assurance Scheme, Indira Awas Yojna, Million Wells Scheme, IRDP are being implemented in the State in order to mitigate the adverse impact of drought and check migration.

L O K S A B H A

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.980

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 1997

DECLINE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DUE TO ABNORMAL MONSOON

980. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE कृषि मंत्री
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Meteorological Department has warned the Government about the possibility of decline in the agricultural production due to abnormal monsoon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also taken any speedy and long term measures keeping in view of the warning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI)

(a)&(b): No, Sir. The India Meteorological Department have forecast a normal south-west monsoon for the year 1997. Quantitatively, the rainfall for the country as a whole for the entire monsoon season (June to September) 1997 is forecast to be 92% of its long period average value within the model forecast error limit of $\pm 4\%$.

(c)&(d): It is too early to assess the effect of deficient rainfall on the growth of the crops. State Governments have already been advised to formulate detailed contingency plans for crop production in order to meet any weather aberrations during kharif 1997. Further, to increase the productivity and production of various crops as a long term measures, the Government is implementing various centrally sponsored crop specific developmental programmes as stated below:

- (i) Intensive Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas.
- (ii) Accelerated Maize Development Programme.
- (iii) Intensive Cotton Development Programme.
- (iv) Special Jute Development Programme.
- (v) Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System.
- (vi) National Pulses Development Project.
- (vii) Oilseeds Production Programme, etc.

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TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 1997

FLOODS IN GUJARAT

957. SHRI P. SHANMUGAM:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:
SHRI SATYAJITSINH D. GAEKWAD:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

कृषि मंत्री

- (a) whether there was devastating flood in Gujarat resulting in heavy loss of life and property in the State;
- (b) if so, the number of lives lost and the extent of damage caused to standing crops/property;
- (c) whether the Government have sent any official team to assess the losses suffered;
- (d) the assistance sought by the Government of Gujarat from the Union Government and the financial assistance given by the Union Government to Gujarat to render immediate help to the affected people and rehabilitate them to safer places; and
- (e) the measures taken to prevent such damages by flood in future?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI)

(a)&(b): According to the reports received from the Government of Gujarat, heavy rains and floods during the current South-West monsoon has affected 2125 villages in 17 districts claiming 191 human lives and damaging crops in an area of 1.98 lakh ha. and 1.02 lakh houses/huts.

(c)&(d): An amount of Rs.55.24 crores comprising 2nd and 3rd quarterly instalment of Calamity Relief Fund was released to the State Government for relief and rehabilitation measures in flood affected areas. With the first instalment of Rs.27.62 crores released earlier, an amount of Rs.82.86 crores has been made available to the State Government from the Calamity Relief Fund during 1997-98. A Memorandum has been received from the State Government indicating losses of Rs.664.33 crores in various sectors and seeking liberal assistance from the National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR). A Central team has visited the affected areas in Gujarat recently to assess the situation. The National Calamity Relief Committee will decide on the quantum of assistance from the NFCR based on the report of the team.

(e): The flood control asures being implemented include construction of reservoirs and embankments, channel improvements, town protection and river training works.

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 1997

FLOOD AND NATURAL CALAMITIES

*84. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE कृषि मंत्री
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have assessed the floods and natural calamities situations during 1997;
- (b) if so, the details of States badly affected as a result thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have also assessed the loss of life and property;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of loss incurred thereby, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Union Government have received any Memoranda/ detailed Memoranda from the State Governments on the floods and natural calamities;
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (g) whether any relief and rehabilitation measures have been undertaken in those States;
- (h) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (i) whether the State Governments have requested any Central aid from the Government in this regard;
- (j) if so, the total amount released so far by the Government for the relief measures, State-wise; and
- (k) the specific steps taken by the Government to deal with such situations?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्री

(SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA)

(a) to (k): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (k) OF STARRED QUEST
NO.84 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 1997 IN THE LOK SABHA.

(a) to (k): According to reports received from the State Governments, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh were affected by hailstorm during March-April, 1997. Heavy rains and floods during the South-West Monsoon affected parts of nine States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in varying degrees. Parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were affected by land slides also. Jabalpur and surrounding areas of Madhya Pradesh were hit by an earthquake of medium intensity on 22nd May, 1997.

2. Government of India and the State Governments undertake long term programmes to mitigate the adverse impacts of natural calamities. However, the State Governments carry out immediate rescue and relief measures like evacuation of stranded population, air dropping of food packets, operation of relief camps, health and veterinary centres, distribution of gratuitous relief and providing financial assistance to the affected people. For this purpose, a State Calamity Relief Fund (SCRF) has been constituted with an allocation of Rs.6304.27 crores for the period 1995-96 to 1999-2000 according to the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission. A Statement indicating the State-wise allocations of SCRF is at Annexure-I. The contribution to SCRF is in the ratio of 75:25 by Central Government and State Government respectively. The annual central share of the SCRF is released to the State Governments in four equal quarterly instalments in order to enable them to respond immediately in the wake of natural calamities. The States can also draw these quarterly instalments in advance, if required.

3. In the event of a calamity of rare severity, Government of India provide additional assistance from the National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR) after the assessment of the damage by a Central Team. National Calamity Relief Committee (NCRC) decides on the quantum of assistance from the NFCR on the basis of the reports of Central Teams. The NFCR has a corpus of Rs. 700.00 crore for the period 1995-2000 (Rs.140.00 crore annually) out of which Rs.539.00 crore has already been released. Assistance from other Ministries such as Rural Areas and Employment, Urban Affairs & Employment, Surface Transport, Health and Family Welfare, etc. is also extended to States.

4. Two instalments of central share of State Calamity Relief Fund have been released to all the State Governments during the financial year 1997-98. Advance releases from the SCRF have also been made to the States of Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim. A statement indicating the extent of damage reported by the State Governments due to natural calamities during 1997 and the funds released from the SCRF during 1997-98 is at Annexure-II.

5. Memoranda have been received during the current financial year from the following States seeking additional assistance from the NFCR:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Calamity</u>	<u>Funds sought (Rs. in crores)</u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hailstorm	82.11
2.	Gujarat	Floods	664.33
3.	Kerala	Floods	1106.26
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Earthquake	230.77
5.	Sikkim	Landslides	107.39

6. On the basis of the decision taken by the NCRC, Rs.45.26 crores have been released to Government of Madhya Pradesh as additional assistance from the NFCR for relief and reconstruction

measures in the earthquake affected areas. Central teams have concluded their visits to Gujarat and Sikkim and on the basis of their reports, the NCRC will shortly decide the additional assistance if any for these States. The memorandum from Kerala has just been received and a Central Team will visit the State shortly.

7. In addition to the financial assistance for relief and rehabilitation being provided to the State Governments, Govt. of India also takes the following measures to mitigate the impact of natural calamities:

(i) Every year well before the onset of monsoon in a conference of State Relief Commissioners the disaster preparedness measures are assessed.

(ii) A Crop Contingency Plan has been prepared and has been circulated to the States for responding to different types of weather conditions. On the basis of this Plan the State Governments have formulated specific Contingency Plans.

(iii) A Crop Weather Watch Group in the Ministry of Agriculture monitors the rainfall pattern and crop situation.

(iv) A Crisis Management Group in the Ministry of Agriculture monitors immediate response measures in the wake of natural calamities.

(v) The Ministry of Agriculture have established a National Centre for Disaster Management at the Centre and have funded faculties on Natural Disaster Management at the State Level Training Institutes/ Universities for upgrading skills for disaster management and for promoting community awareness.

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ANNEXURE-I

CALAMITY RELIEF FUND FOR 1995-2000

Rs. in lakhs

State	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total 1995-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	11721	12419	13105	13773	14359	65377
2. Arunachal Pradesh	664	704	743	781	813	3705
3. Assam	4720	5001	5277	5547	5783	26328
4. Bihar	4904	5196	5483	5763	6007	27353
5. Goa	101	107	113	119	124	564
6. Gujarat	13176	13960	14731	15483	16140	73490
7. Haryana	2365	2505	2644	2779	2897	13190
8. Himachal Pradesh	2544	2695	2844	2989	3116	14188
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1860	1971	2079	2184	2279	10374
10. Karnataka	3949	4185	4416	4641	4839	22030
11. Kerala	5229	5540	5847	6144	6405	29165
12. Madhya Pradesh	4821	5108	5389	5665	5905	26888
13. Maharashtra	6437	6820	7197	7564	7885	35903
14. Manipur	235	248	261	275	287	1306
15. Meghalaya	263	279	295	309	323	1469
16. Mizoram	120	127	133	140	147	667
17. Nagaland	160	171	180	188	196	895
18. Orissa	4625	4901	5172	5436	5667	25801
19. Punjab	5111	5415	5715	6005	6261	28507
20. Rajasthan	16899	17904	18893	19856	20700	94252
21. Sikkim	444	471	497	523	544	2479
22. Tamil Nadu	5602	5935	6263	6583	6863	31245
23. Tripura	424	449	475	499	520	2367
24. Uttar Pradesh	11809	12512	13203	13876	14467	65867
25. West Bengal	4844	5132	5416	5692	5933	27017
Total	113026	119755	126371	132815	138460	630427

STATEMENT INDICATING THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE AS REPORTED BY THE STATES IN THE WAKE OF NATURAL CALAMITIES DURING 1997 AND FUNDS RELEASED FROM THE CALAMITY RELIEF FUND DURING 1997-98

A: Heavy rains, floods, landslides and hailstorm.

S.NO.	STATE	DISTRICT AFFECTED (Nos.)	VILLAGES AFFECTED (Nos.)	DAMAGE TO CROPS (LAKH HECTARE)	POPULATION AFFECTED (LAKH)	DAMAGE TO HOUSES (Nos.)	HUMAN LIVES LOST (Nos.)	CENTRAL SHARE CRF RELEASED DURING 1997-98 (RS. IN CRORES)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	1733	1.00		1147	60	49.145
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		5				8	2.785
3.	Assam	17	3474	1.06	25.58	4770	13	19.790
4.	Bihar	15	3687	4.60	34.03	88523	41	20.560
5.	Gujarat	17	2125	1.98		102220	191	82.860
6.	Haryana	15	339	0.48				9.915
7.	Karnataka	11		0.05		1641	66	16.560
8.	Kerala	14	941	0.46	54.00	14292	131	32.888
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5	169					40.420
10.	Maharashtra	17					64	26.990
11.	Punjab	6	159	0.08		3000	67	21.430
12.	Sikkim	3				609	30	2.798
13.	Uttar Pradesh	14	1373	0.19	2.47	2000		49.510
14.	West Bengal	3			1.17			20.310
TOTAL:		153	14005	9.90	117.25	218202	671	395.961

B. EARTHQUAKE:

Madhya Pradesh	16	1792	13.40	165668	39	40.420
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L O K S A B H A

STARRED QUESTION NO.98

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 1997

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY DUE TO EARTHQUAKE IN M.P.

*98. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:
SHRI SATYAJITSINH D. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE कृषि मंत्री
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a devastating earthquake had shaken jabalpur area in May, 1997;
- (b) if so, the extent of loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof;
- (c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Central Government to give assistance for providing help and rehabilitation to the victims of this earthquake;
- (d) if so, the total amount of Central aid given to the State Government;
- (e) whether Narmada Valley and big dams are also considered unsafe in view of this earthquake; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to avoid such traged. in the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्री

(SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA)

(a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 98 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 1997 IN THE LOK SABHA.

(a)&(b): According to the reports received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Earthquake of magnitude 6.00 in the richter scale which hit Jabalpur and surrounding areas claimed 39 human lives, injured 397 persons and damaged about 1.65 lakhs houses.

(c)&(d): Government of India have already released to the State Government its entire share of State Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for 1997-98 amounting to Rs.40.42 crores, including advance release of Rs.20.21 crores representing the 3rd and 4th quarterly instalments. in the wake of the earthquake. A memorandum was received from the State Government seeking additional assistance of Rs.230.77 crores from National Fund for Calamity Relief for relief and rehabilitation measures. Based on the report of a Central Team which visited the affected areas, the National Calamity Relief Committee approved an additional assistance of Rs.45.25 crores from the National Fund for Calamity Relief, which has been released on 26th June, 1997.

(e)&(f): No, Sir. The Dams are designed taking into consideration the relevent Seismicity of the area which is also reviewed from time to time by a National Committee for Seismic Design Parameters.

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RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 151.

TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.07.1997

PERENNIAL MENACE OF FLOODS IN ASSAM

151. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes/projects launched/undertaken/
contemplated by the Union Government to overcome the perennial
menace of floods in Assam; and
- (b) the details of achievement level in each case?

A_N_S_W_E_R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI SIS RAM OLA)

(a) The Union Government had set up the Brahmaputra Board during December, 1981 for carrying out its activities such as survey, investigation and preparation of Master Plans for the Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys to work out ways and means for tackling floods, erosion, drainage congestion alongwith integrated development of the basin to ensure proper utilisation of Water Resources. The Master Plans in three parts identify short term and long term measures for flood management in Assam and other North-Eastern States alongwith the benefits like irrigation, hydropower, pisciculture, navigation etc. Part-I covers the main stem of Brahmaputra, Part-II covers Barak and its tributaries and Part-III covers 38 tributaries of Brahmaputra and 8 rivers of Tripura.

(b) The Union Government has approved the Master Plans Part-I and Part-II for implementation of flood moderation schemes by the Assam State and other concerned North Eastern States.

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RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1729

TO BE ANSWERED ON 7TH AUGUST, 1997

FINAL PACT ARRIVED AT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

1729. SHRI AHMED PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

प्रधान मंत्री

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem published in 'The Hindustan Times' (New Delhi) dated the 23rd June, 1997 under the caption "India, Pak close to final pact on all major issues"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and details of the final pacts arrived at by India and Pakistan?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SMT. KAMALA SINHA)

विदेश राज्य मंत्री

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. A Joint Statement was issued in Islamabad on 23 June, 1997 on the conclusion of the second round of the resumed Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan. It was decided that the two countries will address, inter alia, the following subjects: (a) Peace and Security, including CBMs; (b) Jammu and Kashmir; (c) Siachen; (d) Tulbul Navigation Project; (e) Sir Creek; (f) Terrorism and drug trafficking; (g) Economic and Commercial Cooperation; (h) Promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields. They also agreed to set up a mechanism, including working groups at appropriate levels, to address all these issues in an integrated manner; the issues at (a) and (b) above will be dealt at the level of the Foreign Secretaries, who will also coordinate and monitor the progress of all the working groups. Both sides further agreed to take all possible steps to prevent hostile propaganda and provocative actions against each other.

The Joint Statement provides the basis for a comprehensive, constructive and sustained dialogue between India and Pakistan. It is the framework under which substantive discussions would take place on various issues. We look upon it as a step forward in our efforts to engage Pakistan on a broad front with the objective of building a relationship of trust, friendship and cooperation.

बृहस्पतिवार, 07 अगस्त, 1997 / 16 ब्राह्मण, 1919 शक

को राज्य सभा की बैठक में लिखित उत्तर दिये जाने के लिए

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच हुआ अंतिम
समझौता

प्रश्न संख्या : 1729

श्री अहमद पटेल :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

§क§ : क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 23 जून, 1997 के "दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" §नई दिल्ली§ में "इंडिया पाक क्लोज टू फाइनल पैक ऑन आल मेजर इश्यूज" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, और

§ख§ : यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच हुए अंतिम समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उत्तर

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा

विदेश राज्य मंत्री

§क§ और §ख§ : जी हाँ । भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच पुनः आरंभ हुई विदेश सचिव स्तर की वार्ता के दूसरे दौर की समाप्ति पर 23 जून, 1997 को इस्लामाबाद में एक संयुक्त वक्तव्य जारी हुआ था। यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि दोनों देश अन्य विषयों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित मुद्दों को भी हल करेंगे : §क§ शान्ति और सुरक्षा, सी सी एम सहित, §ख§ जम्मू और कश्मीर, §ग§ सियाचिन, §घ§ तुलबुल नौबहन परियोजना, §ङ§ सरक्रीक, §च§ आतंकवाद और नशीले पदार्थों का अवैध व्यापार, §छ§ आर्थिक और वाणिज्यिक सहयोग, §ज§ विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मैत्रीपूर्ण आदान-प्रदान बढ़ाना। वे एक कित तरीके से इन सभी मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए एक तंत्र की स्थापना करने पर भी सहमत हुए जिनमें उपयुक्त स्तरों पर कार्यकारी दल शामिल है, उपरोक्त §क§ और §ख§ पर निर्दिष्ट मामले विदेश सचिव स्तर पर निपटाए जाएंगे जो सभी कार्यकारी दलों के कार्यों को समन्वित भी करेंगे और निगरानी भी रखेंगे। दोनों पक्ष एक-दूसरे के विरुद्ध दुष्प्रचार और झूठाने वाली गतिविधियों से बचने के लिए सभी संभव उपाय करने पर भी सहमत हुए।

संयुक्त वक्तव्य में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच व्यापक, रचनात्मक और स्थायी बातचीत के लिए आधारों का प्रावधान है। यह एक ऐसी कार्य-संरचना है, जिसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न मुद्दों पर महत्वपूर्ण बातचीत होगी । हम विश्वास, मैत्री और सहयोग के संबंध बनाने के उद्देश्य से पाकिस्तान को एक विशाल मंच पर लाने की दिशा में इसे एक कदम के रूप में मानते हैं ।

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RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1721

TO BE ANSWERED ON 7TH AUGUST, 1997

IMPACT OF GUJRAL DOCTRINE ON INDO-NEPAL RELATIONS

1721. SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI:
SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state the impact of the Gujral doctrine's application
on Indo-Nepal relations?

प्रधानमंत्री

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SMT. KAMALA SINHA)

विदेश राज्य मंत्री

A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

बृहस्पतिवार, 07 अगस्त, 1997 / 16 श्रावण, 1919 {शक}
को राज्य सभा की बैठक में लिखित उत्तर दिये जाने के लिए

भारत-नेपाल संबंधों पर गुजराल सिद्धान्त का प्रभाव

प्रश्न सं० : 1721

श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी :

श्री शिव चरण सिंह :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री भारत-नेपाल संबंधों पर गुजराल सिद्धान्त को लागू करने के प्रभाव के संबंध में बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

उत्तर :

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा

विदेश राज्य मंत्री

सदन के पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO RAJYASABHA QUESTION NO. 1721

The Prime Minister has not projected any Doctrine. However, his views regarding the paradigm of good neighbourly relations have come to be associated with his name. As the largest country in the South Asian region, the Gujral doctrine envisages that India must do more for its neighbours than it can expect in return, in good faith and trust.

In the context of Indo-Nepal relations, this approach has led to the resolution of many outstanding issues and created a better atmosphere of understanding and meaningful cooperation to mutual benefit. In accordance with the doctrine, India has responded to several long-standing requests of Nepal, in a spirit of accommodation of Nepal's aspirations to the maximum extent possible.

The public impact of the application of the "Gujral Doctrine" has been positive in public and media perception in Nepal. Prime Minister's recent visit was hailed as one that had ushered in a new phase of collaboration of partnership, activated by the common desire to accelerate joint economic development and harness nature's bounty for the betterment of the lives of the citizens of both countries.

The ratification of Mahakali Treaty during Prime Minister's visit, and the development of the Pancheshwar Hydro-electric Project foreseen under the treaty have added new dimensions to the relations between India and Nepal. The Power Trade Agreement will facilitate private sector participation in the development of Nepal's hydro-electric resources and export of power to India, for mutual benefit. The MOU on civil aviation matters stands to benefit the airlines of both countries operation between Kathmandu and airports in India and is expected to facilitate significant growth in business and tourism between the two countries. On trade matters, under the renewed and modified Trade Treaty of 3 December 1996, several of Nepal's concerns have been accommodated to a considerable extent in a spirit of goodwill and good neighbourly relations, and have led to an increasing trend of trade. India has liberalised and simplified procedures for Indian Rupee investment in Nepal. India has also offered an additional transit route between Nepal and Bangladesh. The two countries are also cooperating in several other areas such as security matters of mutual concern and have reiterated their determination to work closely and fight the scourge of terrorism.

07 अगस्त, 1997 को उत्तर के लिए राज्य सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1721 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई सिद्धांत निरूपित नहीं किया है। तथापि, अच्छे पड़ोसी संबंधों के आदर्श के बारे में उनके विचार उनके नाम के साथ जुड़ गये हैं। दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में सबसे बड़ा देश होने के कारण गुजराल सिद्धांत में इस बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है कि सदभाव और विश्वास के रूप में भारत को अपने पड़ोसी देशों के लिए बदले में प्राप्त होने की अपेक्षाओं से अधिक करना चाहिए।

भारत-नेपाल संबंधों के संदर्भ में इस दृष्टिकोण से अनेक बकाया मामले सुलझे हैं और पारस्परिक लाभ के लिए समझबूझ और यथार्थपूर्ण सहयोग की बेहतर परिस्थितियाँ बनी हैं। इस सिद्धांत के अनुसार भारत ने नेपाल की आकांक्षाओं को अधिकतम संभव सीमा तक पूरा करने की भावना से नेपाल के लम्बे समय से चले आ रहे अनेक अनुरोधों पर जवाबी कार्यवाही की है।

"गुजराल सिद्धांत" के अनुप्रयोग का जन प्रभाव नेपाल में जनता और मीडिया की सोच पर रचनात्मक रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री की हाल की यात्रा को इस रूप में लिया गया था जैसे कि दोनों देशों के नागरिकों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए संयुक्त आर्थिक विकास तेज करने और प्रकृति की उदारता का अधिकतम उपयोग करने की समान इच्छा से प्रेरित होकर सहयोगी साझेदारी के नये युग में प्रवेश किया है।

प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के दौरान महाकाली तन्धि का अनुसमर्थन और तन्धि के अन्तर्गत पविश्वर जल-विद्युत परियोजना के विकास ने भारत और नेपाल के बीच संबंधों में नये आयाम जोड़ दिये हैं। विद्युत व्यापार करार परस्पर लाभ के लिए नेपाल के जल-विद्युत संसाधनों के विकास में और भारत को बिजली के निर्यात में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी भी सुकर होगी। नागर विमानन मामलों से सम्बद्ध समझौता हापन से काठमाण्डू और भारत में स्थित हवाई अड्डों के बीच दोनों देशों की एअर लाइनों की उड़ानों को लाभ पहुँचाने और संभावना की जाती है कि इससे दोनों देशों के बीच व्यवसाय और पर्यटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी। व्यापार संबंधी मामलों पर 3 दिसम्बर, 1996 को नवीकृत और परिशोधित व्यापार तन्धि के अन्तर्गत सदभावना तथा अच्छे पड़ोसी देशों के से संबंधों के अनुसार नेपाल की अनेक हित-चिन्ताओं पर अधिकतम सीमा तक विचार किया गया है और इससे व्यापार की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी है। भारत ने नेपाल में भारतीय स्वयंसेवक निवेश के लिए प्रक्रिया को उदार और सरल बनाया है। भारत ने नेपाल और बंगलादेश के बीच एक और पारगमन मार्ग देने की भी प्रेरणा दी है। दोनों देश पारस्परिक हित के सुरक्षा मामलों जैसे अनेक विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भी सहयोग कर रहे हैं और दोनों देशों ने मिलकर काम करने और आतंकवाद के अत्याचार से लड़ने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता दोहराई है।

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STARRED QUESTION NO. 230
PRIORITY-X

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 230

TO BE ANSWERED ON 7TH AUGUST, 1997

PREPARATION OF WORKING PAPERS ON OUTSTANDING ISSUES

BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*230. SHRI JAYANT KUMAR MALHOUTRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER

प्रधान मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the second round of Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan, the two sides decided to prepare working papers to tackle all the outstanding issues and produce an agreed document;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the progress made;

(c) whether any mechanism was also evolved jointly to deal with the menace of terrorism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

प्रधान मंत्री

ANSWER

PRIME MINISTER

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL)

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

बृहस्पतिवार, 07 अगस्त, 1997 / 16 आषाढ, 1919 शक
को राज्य सभा की बैठक में मौखिक उत्तर दिये जाने के लिए

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच बकाया मुद्दों के
संबंध में कार्ययंत्र तैयार किया जाना

* प्रश्न संख्या : 230

श्री जयन्त कुमार मल्होत्रा :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥क॥ : क्या यह सच है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच विदेश सचिव स्तरीय वार्ता के दूसरे दौर में, दोनों पक्षों ने सभी बकाया मुद्दों को निपटाने तथा एक सम्मत दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने हेतु कार्ययंत्र तैयार करने का निर्णय किया है;

॥ख॥ : यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ड्यौरा क्या है और इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

॥ग॥ : क्या आतंकवाद के खतरे से निपटने हेतु संयुक्त रूप से कोई कार्यविधि भी बनायी गयी है और

॥घ॥ : यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ड्यौरा क्या है ?

उत्तर

श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल

प्रधानमंत्री

॥क॥ से ॥घ॥ : एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

1. A Joint Statement was issued in Islamabad on 23 June, 1997 on the conclusion of the second round of the resumed Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan. It was decided that the two countries will address, inter alia, the following subjects: (a) Peace and security, including CBMs; (b) Jammu and Kashmir; (c) Siachen; (d) Tulbul Navigation Project; (e) Sir Creek; (f) Terrorism and drug trafficking; (g) Economic and Commercial Cooperation; (h) Promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields. They also agreed to set up a mechanism, including working groups at appropriate levels, to address all these issues in an integrated manner; the issues at (a) and (b) above will be dealt at the level of the Foreign Secretaries, who will also coordinate and monitor the progress of all the working groups. Both sides further agreed to take all possible steps to prevent hostile propaganda and provocative actions against each other.

2. The Joint Statement provides the basis for a comprehensive, constructive and sustained dialogue between India and Pakistan. It is the framework under which substantive discussions will take place on various issues. We look upon it as a step forward in our efforts to engage Pakistan on a broad front with the objective of building a relationship of trust, friendship and cooperation.

3. While the talks focussed primarily on modalities and mechanism for future discussions, our serious concerns about Pakistan's continued support and promotion of cross-border terrorism directed against India were conveyed. Terrorism has been identified as a subject for discussions between the two countries.

राज्य सभा के 07 अगस्त, 1997 के तारांकित प्रश्न
230 के उत्तर के भाग {क} से {घ} में उल्लिखित विषय

विवरण

- 1 भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच विदेश सचिव स्तर पर फिर से शुरू हुई बातचीत के दूसरे दौर के निष्कर्ष पर 23 जून, 1997 को इस्लामाबाद में एक संयुक्त वक्तव्य जारी हुआ था। दोनों पक्षों ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित मुद्दों को हल करने का निर्णय लिया था :- {क} विश्वासोपादक उपायों सहित शान्ति और सुरक्षा, {ख} जम्मू और कश्मीर, {ग} सियाचिन, {घ} तुलबुल नौवहन परियोजना, {ङ} सरफ़ी बहाल, {च} आतंकवाद और आँखधियों का अवैध व्यापार, {छ} आर्थिक और वाणिज्यिक सहयोग, {ज} विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों का संवर्धन। इन सभी मुद्दों का समेकित तरीके से हल निकालने के लिए उपयुक्त स्तरों पर कार्यकारी दलों सहित एक तंत्र का गठन करने के लिए भी सहमत हुए, उपरलिखित {क} और {ख} से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों पर विदेश सचिव स्तर पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी जो सभी कार्य दलों के कार्यों को समन्वित और कार्य में हुई प्रगति पर भी नजर रखेगी। दोनों पक्ष एक-दूसरे के विरुद्ध विरोधी दुष्प्रचार और झूठाने वाली गतिविधियों से बचने के लिए हर संभव उपाय करने पर भी सहमत हुए।
- 2 संयुक्त वक्तव्य में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच व्यापक, रचनात्मक और स्थायी बात-चीत के आधारों का प्रावधान है। यह ऐसी स्परेखा है जिसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न मुद्दों पर महत्वपूर्ण बातचीत होगी। हम इसे विश्वास, मिश्रतापूर्ण और सहयोग के संबंध बनाने के उद्देश्य से पाकिस्तान को एक विशाल मंच पर जाने के अपने प्रयासों की दिशा में बढ़े हुए कदम के रूप में मानते हैं।

यद्यपि बातचीत मुख्यतः भावी चर्चाओं के लिए स्प-रेखाओं और तंत्र रचना पर केन्द्रित रही किन्तु जम्मू और कश्मीर में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को पाकिस्तान के सक्रिय प्रोत्साहन के बारे में भी अपनी चिन्ताएं स्पष्ट रूप से बताई गई थीं। यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि आतंकवाद दोनों देशों के बीच बातचीत का एक विषय है।

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.170

TO BE ANSWERED ON 24TH JULY, 1997

IMPLICATION OF GUJRAL DOCTRINE

170. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI :
SHRI SANATAN BISI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER प्रधान मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) what is implied by Gujral Doctrine in the context of external affairs of India;
- (b) the details of instances and methodology of its implementation/application,
- (c) whether it has been able to cure our ills with the neighbouring countries; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regards ?

ANSWER

PRIME MINISTER
(SHRI I.K. GUJRAL)

प्रधान मंत्री

(a) While the Prime Minister has not projected any doctrine his views regarding the paradigm of good neighbourly relations have come to be associated with his name. This seeks to impart new impetus to India's role and policy in the South Asian region. The initiative is aimed at recasting South Asia's relationships in a more friendly and cooperative mould. The 'Gujral doctrine' emphasises five principles; First, with neighbours, India does not ask for reciprocity, but gives and accommodates in good faith and trust. Second, no South Asian country should allow its territory to be used against other countries of the region. Third, none will interfere in the internal affairs of another. Fourth, all South Asian countries must respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; and finally, they will settle all their disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations.

The Gujral doctrine provides an alternate approach based on co-operation to contain conflicts, and ultimately transforming them peacefully. The fundamental premises of this doctrine are: (i) India's relations must be built on asymmetry in a cooperative sense. India as the biggest country in the region must do more for its neighbours than it can expect in return as its size and resources are manifold as compared to other countries in the region. (ii) All countries must respect the rule of non-interference in the internal affairs, territorial integrity and sovereignty of others. (iii) India must not intervene militarily in another country unless asked by that country and unless its security is threatened.

(b) This new approach towards our neighbours, particularly towards, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan has led to the resolution of many outstanding issues, has created better atmosphere of understanding and also of more meaningful cooperation. Liberal trends in Indian economy and opening of its market to the neighbours on favourable terms has been of long term significance. Decision of forming SAPTA and aiming at SAFTA after a few years will further strengthen this trend as discussed at the SAARC Summit at Male (12 to 14 May, 1997). There was general agreement with SAARC to strengthen its activities in core economic sectors, and it was agreed that the Third Round of SAPTA negotiations (on trade liberalisation) would be launched in July and concluded by December, when the SAARC Commerce Ministers would meet in Pakistan to review progress on the occasion of the Second SAARC Trade Fair.

(c) & (d) India's position in the SAARC is stronger. Its new foreign policy approach has succeeded in establishing sub-regional economic cooperation within the SAARC. This is considered a significant achievement for Indian diplomacy, having far reaching consequences for the geo-economics and geo-politics of the region. Undoubtedly, the new diplomatic initiative has generated goodwill between India and other countries of the neighbourhood.

Sri Lanka's foreign minister made a rather striking statement that India is Sri Lanka's only immediate neighbour. In Bangladesh, there is a new found optimism to deal with India after the Ganga water-sharing accord. Bangladesh is now forthcoming and positive on the issues such as the Chakma refugees, combating cross-border insurgencies and terrorism, and providing transit facilities for Indian goods. Also in Pakistan, the doctrine has won some admirers, even in establishment.

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 37

TO BE ANSWERED ON 24TH JULY, 1997

TALKS FOR CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

*37. PROF. RAM BAKHSH SINGH VARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER प्रधान मंत्री

be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the present Government have held any talks to establish cordial relations with the neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the neighbouring countries in the matter?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI)

विदेश राज्य मंत्री

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 37 (PRIORITY NO.XVII) DUE FOR ANSWER ON 24.7.1997 REGARDING TALKS FOR CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

Country-wise details of the talks held to establish cordial relations with neighbouring countries are as under :

PAKISTAN :

Government seek to establish a relationship of trust, friendship and cooperation with Pakistan and the resolution of outstanding issues peacefully through the process of bilateral discussions. The then Prime Minister, Shri H.D.Deve Gowda in his letter of felicitations to the Pakistan Prime Minister had proposed a comprehensive and wide-ranging dialogue at an appropriate level on issues of mutual concern. This initiative resulted in the resumption of Foreign Secretary level talks which were held in New Delhi on 28-31 March, 1997. During the SAARC Summit in Male, Prime Minister Shri I.K.Gujral met Pakistan Prime Minister on 12 May, 1997 for bilateral discussions. The two Prime Ministers directed the Foreign Secretaries to continue discussions to work out all aspects on the basis of which bilateral dialogue was to move ahead. The Foreign Secretaries met in Islamabad from 19-23 June, 1997 and the discussions led to a Joint Statement which lists out the issues to be discussed between the two countries and provides mechanism, including working group, for the same. The Statement provides the basis for a comprehensive, wide-ranging and sustained dialogue between the two countries. We look upon it as a first step in our efforts to engage Pakistan on a wide front with the objective of establishing a relationship of trust, friendship and cooperation.

NEPAL AND BHUTAN :

The Prime Minister paid an official goodwill visit to Nepal from June 5-7, 1997. This was preceded by Nepalese Foreign Minister's visit to India in August, 1996. The then External Affairs Minister (now Prime Minister), accompanied by Foreign Secretary visited Thimpu from 10-12 August, 1996. His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck paid a state visit to India from 4-7 March, 1996. His Majesty also stopped over in New Delhi in May, 1997 while returning from Male after attending the SAARC Summit. On all these occasions discussions in an atmosphere of close cordiality reflecting the warm friendship and excellent relationship between our countries were held on a number of subjects covering bilateral and other matters of mutual interest.

BANGLADESH :

During the SAARC Summit in Male, several significant issues, including issues relating to the sharing of river waters, a proposed Motor Vehicles Agreement and the need to increase economic interaction were discussed between the Prime Minister and Prime Minister of Bangladesh during their meeting on May 11, 1997. Minister of State for External Affairs, Smt. Kamala Sinha, met Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Mr. Abdus Samad Azad in Hong Kong on June 30, 1997. Expansion of bilateral trade and sub-regional cooperation were among the matters discussed.

SRI LANKA :

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, during his visit to New Delhi on April 24-25, 1997 to convey a message of felicitations from the President of Sri Lanka to the Prime Minister of India, conveyed his Government's appreciation during his meeting with the Prime Minister of the initiatives taken by the Government to further strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation with the neighbouring countries. He also briefed the Prime Minister on the internal situation in Sri Lanka and steps taken by their

Government to rehabilitate internally displaced persons. The

Prime Minister assured assistance for the rehabilitation programme in Jaffna by way of supply of construction materials and also conveyed India's willingness to assist Sri Lanka in the process of identifying new areas of economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries. India's support for a peaceful, negotiated settlement to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka was reiterated.

MALDIVES :

Prof. Saifuddin Soz, Minister for Environment & Forests visited Maldives on May 3-5, 1997 for the formal inauguration of the Maldives Institute of Technical Education which has been set up under the Technical Assistance Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs. A Memorandum of Understanding on Distance Education is being finalised between India and Maldives.

CHINA :

In recent years India-China relations have acquired maturity and substance. While continuing to address outstanding issues including the boundary question, we have sought to expand mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas. We have agreed to work towards a constructive and cooperative relationship. India and China have agreed to impart a much greater economic and technological content to the relationship. It has been agreed to convene the next meeting of the Joint Economic Group to work for a significant expansion of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. The India-China sub-group on Science and Technology will meet to look at opportunities for enhancing functional cooperation between the two sides. The two countries are also strengthening social and cultural ties.

L O K S A B H A

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 291.

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 24TH JULY, 1997.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS
IN ORISSA

291. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA:

SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT:

SHRI PAWAN DIWAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT
be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of assistance provided to the voluntary organisations of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology during 1996-97, 1997-98 so far, with location of such organisations;
- (b) the details of complaints received so far against these organisations; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

A N S W E R

MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT

----- (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU) -----
ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्री

§ श्री के. येरन्नायडु §

(a) : District-wise details of the number of projects sanctioned and the amount sanctioned by CAPART to voluntary organisations in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh during the year 1996-97 & 1997-98 so far are given in Annexure-I and II.

(b) : CAPART has reported that for various acts of omission and commission it has blacklisted 4 voluntary organisations of Orissa and 7 voluntary organisations of Madhya Pradesh. Also, CAPART has imposed 'fund release restrictions' on 22 voluntary organisations of Orissa and 8 voluntary organisations of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) : CAPART is at present investigating a complaint received against one voluntary organisation of Madhya Pradesh.

.....

**ANNEXURE I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No.291 FOR 24.7.1997.**

District-wise details of number of projects sanctioned and the amount sanctioned to voluntary organisations of Orissa by CAPART during the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 so far.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	1996-97		1997-98	
		No. of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned
1.	Dhenakal	38	71.42	02	0.76
2.	Mayurbani	02	0.51	--	--
3.	Khurda	08	13.68	02	0.52
4.	Keonjhar	02	0.64	01	3.03
5.	Baleshwar	01	0.26	--	--
6.	Nayagarh	08	7.36	--	--
7.	Sundargarh	02	0.52	--	--
8.	Puri	18	5.26	01	0.26
9.	Gajapati	04	1.04	--	--
10.	Cuttack	06	8.43	01	0.26
11.	Baragarh	03	2.41	--	--
12.	Kalahandi	01	0.80	--	--
13.	Jajpur	01	0.26	--	--
14.	Bolangir	04	5.95	--	--
15.	Raigarh	05	101.96	--	--
16.	Phudhani Kandhawali	03	5.27	--	--
17.	Garjam	02	2.26	01	4.47
18.	Nagar	06	17.31	--	--
19.	Angul	03	1.34	--	--
20.	Sambalpur	01	2.70	--	--
21.	Deogarh	01	1.63	--	--
22.	Koraput	03	3.13	--	--
23.	Kendrapara	04	3.08	02	3.39
24.	Bhadrak	--	--	01	2.89
25.	Bhubaneswar	02	14.73	--	--
	TOTAL	128	271.95	11	15.58

(a) Provisional

ANNEXURE II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTIAL OF LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No.291 FOR 24.7.1997.

District-wise details of number of projects sanctioned and the amount sanctioned to voluntary organisations of Madhya Pradesh by CAPART during the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 so far.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

SL No.	District	1996-97		1997-98	
		No. of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned
1.	Bilaspur	5	12.46	1	3.80
2.	Gwalior	9	14.64	--	--
3.	Bhind	1	1.04	--	--
4.	Morena	3	5.68	--	--
5.	Raipur	1	0.27	2	2.86
6.	Bhopal	6	16.86	--	--
7.	Jabalpur	4	7.48	--	--
8.	Panna	2	7.39	--	--
9.	Satana	2	7.31	1	3.33
10.	Guna	1	1.37	--	--
11.	Indore	7	18.24	1	2.19
12.	Hosangabad	1	4.33	--	--
13.	Balaghat	2	3.51	--	--
14.	Mandla	1	3.98	--	--
15.	Durg	2	4.73	1	2.24
16.	Datia	1	1.20	--	--
17.	Ujjain	1	1.09	--	--
18.	Reewa	3	6.15	--	--
19.	Dewas	1	59.78	--	--
	TOTAL	53	178.01	6	14.42

Note: Provisional

R A J Y A S A B H A

TO BE ANSWERED ON 07-08-1997

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1817

REPORT OF PROFESSOR LAKDAWALA ON POVERTY LINE

1817. SHRI DAWA LAMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

प्रधान मन्त्री

(a) whethers Government propose to place the report of Professor Lakdawala in the House, which states that people below poverty line means having a family income less than Rs.15,000/- per annum and the all-India average of such families is 32.27 per cent only;

(b) whether Government propose to have a national debate over correctness of the report and the need for updating the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन राज्य मन्त्री रत्नमाला सावनूर

MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
(SMT. RATNAMALA SAVANOOR)

(a) : The Planning Commission has accepted the recommendations of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor chaired by Professor Lakdawala to estimate poverty at national and state level. The Expert Group accepted the poverty line of Task Force on minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand which is monthly per capita expenditure of Rs.49.09 in rural areas and Rs.56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices. The poverty line updated for 1993-94 prices is Rs.205.89 per person per month in rural areas and Rs.281.35 per person per month in urban areas. The percentage of poor are estimated to be 37.27 in rural areas, 32.36 in urban areas and 35.97 for the country as a whole in 1993-94.

(b) and (c) : The Expert Group submitted its report in July, 1993. The report was circulated to many eminent economists for a more informed debate on poverty. After deliberations, recommendations of the Expert Group were accepted in a meeting of the full Planning Commission chaired by the Prime Minister in March, 1997.

✓
RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 827

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997)

COMPLAINTS REGISTERED WITH WOMEN'S CRIME
BRANCH

827. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS गृह मंत्री
be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of complaints registered with women crime branch by the women and the number of complaints out of the above which have been disposed off during 1996-97 (upto 30th June, 1997) and what is the latest position of the complaints, State-Wise;
- (b) whether such complaints are being disposed off within the time limit;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether some fictitious complaints have also been registered;
- (e) if so, the details of the action taken against the convicted women; and
- (f) the details of complaints withdrawn by the women?

.....

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री मो० मकबूल दार

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR)

(a) to (f): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per provisions of the Constitution of India. The Central Government does not maintain information about complaints registered with 'Women Crime Branch' and their disposal. It only maintains information on incidence of crime against women Statewise. Available information in this regard for 1996 & 1997 is contained in the enclosed Statement (Annexure).

॥ 30 जुलाई, 1997 को उत्तर के लिए ॥

महिला अपराध शाखा में दर्ज रिक्कायतें

827 •

श्री गौपाल सिंह जी० सौलकी:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

॥ क॥ महिला अपराध शाखा में महिलाओं द्वारा दितनी रिक्कायतें दर्ज कराई गईं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा वर्ष 1996-97 ॥ 30 जून, 1997 तक के दौरान उपर्युक्त रिक्कायतों में से कितनी रिक्कायतें निपटाई गईं और इन रिक्कायतों की अद्यतन राज्य-वार स्थिति क्या है;

॥ ज॥ क्या ऐसी रिक्कायतों को समय-सीमा के अंदर निपटाया जा रहा है;

॥ ग॥ यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

॥ घ॥ क्या कुछ फर्जों रिक्कायतें भी दर्ज की गई हैं;

॥ ड॥ यदि हाँ, तो दोनों महिलाओं के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

॥ क॥ महिलाओं द्वारा वापस ली गई रिक्कायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ॥ श्री भो० भकबूल दर॥

॥ क॥ से ॥ क॥ : भारत के अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार "पुलिस" और "लोक व्यवस्था" राज्य के विषय हैं। केन्द्र सरकार, "महिला अपराध शाखा" में दर्ज हुई रिक्कायतों और उनकी निपटान संबंधी सूचना नहीं रखती है। यह केवल महिलाओं के प्रति हुए अपराध की घटनाओं की राज्यवार सूचना रखती है। वर्ष 1996 और 1997 के लिए इस संबंध में उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण ॥ अनुलग्नक में दी गई है।

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE TO THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 827
FOR 30.7.1997.TOTAL INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 1996 & 1997
(UPTO FEBRUARY-97)

S.NO.	STATE/U.T.	1996	1997
STATES			
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	9783	1522
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	60	9
3.	ASSAM	1636	230
4.	BIHAR	NA	437
5.	GOA	71	21
6.	GUJARAT	3925	616
7.	HARYANA	2297	340
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	816	87
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	920	52
10.	KARNATAKA	5293	945
11.	KERALA	2776	598
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	15039	2294
13.	MAHARASHTRA	15815	2261
14.	MANIPUR	92	5
15.	MEGHALAYA	25	0
16.	MIZORAM	68	6
17.	NAGALAND	5	0
18.	ORISSA	3059	NA
19.	PUNJAB	843	NA
20.	RAJASTHAN	10603	NA
21.	SIKHIM	63	9
22.	TAMIL NADU	8512	1149
23.	WEST BENGAL	315	49

S.NO.	STATE/U.T.	1996	1997
24.	UTTAR PRADESH	15652	2178
25.	WEST BENGAL	6176	612
UNION TERRITORIES			
26.	A & N ISLANDS	23	5
27.	CHANDIGARH	91	14
28.	D & N HAVELI	17	2
29.	DAMAN & DIU	NA	NA
30.	DELHI	2719	422
31.	LAKSHYADWEEP	0	0
32.	PONDICHERY	45	4
TOTAL ALL INDIA		106739	13875

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1247

TO BE ANSWERED ON 30TH JULY, 1997

HAJ TRAGEDY

1247. SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER

प्रधान मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fact finding team appointed to investigate the Haj tragedy in Saudi Arabia has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the date on which it was received by the Government and salient features and recommendations of the team; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to implement these recommendations?

ANSWER

PRIME MINISTER

(SHRI I.K. GUJRAL)

प्रधान मंत्री

(a), (b) & (c) A team consisting of three Members of Parliament and a former Member of Parliament was sent by the Government to Saudi Arabia to meet the Indian victims of the fire that broke out in Mina on 15 April 1997 and to suggest relief measures. The team's report was received by the Government on 3 May, 1997. The team recommended ex-gratia relief to those who suffered permanent disability in the fire at par with the relief being extended to the next of kin of the deceased; immediate cash relief to be paid to the injured receiving treatment in Saudi Arabia; free medical treatment in India to all the injured; regulating the activities of the private tour operators in Haj pilgrimage; creation of a Haj relief fund, with contribution by Haj pilgrims as well as by the Government; compensation to the pilgrims against the material losses suffered by them in the fire; familiarising prospective Haj pilgrims about the details of performing Haj; strengthening the Indian Consulate General in Jeddah to enable it to cope up with such situations in future; banning of preparation of food in the Haj camps; use of fire resistant material in the tents used for camps; and an increased role for expatriate Indian associations in relief operations.

2. The Government have agreed to implement some of the recommendations such as ex-gratia relief to those permanently disabled, immediate cash relief to the injured who were receiving treatment in Saudi Arabia, free medical treatment to all the injured and familiarising the pilgrims about the details of the Haj pilgrimage. Other recommendations are under active consideration of the Government.

✓
RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 53.

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD JULY, 1997)

FIRE-SAFETY LICENSING IN DELHI CINEMAS

53. SHRI GUYA SINGH :
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (गृह मंत्री)
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether following the fire accident in a New Delhi Cinema house "Uphaar" on June 13, 1997, in which at least 59 persons including women and children were killed, a survey of all the Cinema houses and multi-storeyed market complexes, hotels and guest houses, was conducted, to see how far they fulfilled fire-safety norms;
- (b) if so, whether most of Delhi Cinemas were found to be lacking fire-safety and if so, the details of the findings; and
- (c) the steps taken and being taken to ensure that all such buildings and market places observe the fire-safety norms?

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गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ॥ श्री मो० मकबूल उ० दार ॥

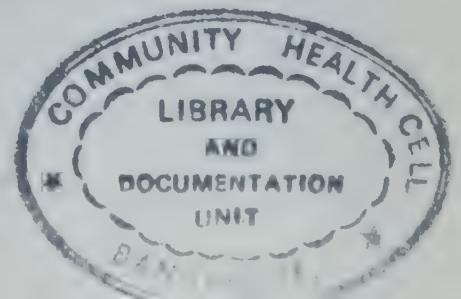
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MOHD. MAQDOL DAR)

(a) :- Following the fire incident in Uphaar Cinema on 13.6.97, a survey of Cinema halls and banquet halls in the National Capital Territory was conducted by a team of officers headed by respective S.D.s. Another survey of 13 Cinema halls and 9 hotels which were due for renewal of permit was got conducted through Chief Fire Officer from fire safety point of view by the Delhi Police.

(b) & (c) :- Some of the Cinema Halls were found to be deficient in fire safety norms. Delhi Police have suspended the permit of 2 such Cinema Halls and revoked permits of 2 others. The licence of one Guest House was cancelled and show cause notices were issued to 3 other Hotels/Guest Houses. Notices have also been issued in cases where deficiencies in respect of fire safety norms have been noticed by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, NDRC, Delhi Vidyut Board, Delhi Fire Service and Delhi Police for expeditious rectification.

....

05379



(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD JULY, 1997)

ENQUIRY INTO RECENT UPHAAR CINEMA FIRE ACCIDENT

68. SARI S.M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS गृह मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received the report of the Enquiry Committee set up by Delhi Government to look into recent Uphaar Cinema hall fire incident;

(b) if so, the details of the report indicating the salient features thereof and Government's reaction thereto about steps taken so far on the report;

(c) whether the Central Government had also set up a separate enquiry about the incident, if so, the status of inquiry so conducted; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the functioning of Delhi Fire Service which has failed to implement the safety norms resulting into number of fire incidents occurring in Delhi every year particularly during summer season ?

...

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री मो० मकबूल दर०

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(श्री मो० मकबूल दर०)

(a) & (b). Yes Sir. The report has concluded that all the agencies concerned, including the management of Uphaar Cinema have to share the blame for their acts of Omission & Commission which contributed to the tragedy.

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Government of NCT of Delhi reviews the functioning of Delhi Fire Service from time to time. Further, a comprehensive review of the laws relating to fire services/fire prevention etc. has been initiated.

दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 1997 को उत्तर के लिए

हाल ही में हुए उपहार विनैमा अग्निकांड की जांच दिया जाना

श्री एस०एम० कृष्णा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को हाल ही में हुए उपहार विनैमा हाल अग्निकांड की जांच करने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा गठित जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गयी है;

यदि हाँ तो रिपोर्ट की मुख्य-मुख्य बातों सहित इस संबंध में क्या है और रिपोर्टों के संबंध में अब तक उठाये गये कदमों के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है;

क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी इस घटना के बारे में एक पृथक् जांच-समिति गठित की है; यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार की गयी जांच की स्थिति क्या है; और

क्या सरकार दिल्ली अग्नि सफाई सेवा के कार्यकरण को समीक्षा करने का विचार रखती है जो कि सुरक्षा मानदण्डों को लागू करने में विफल रही है और जिसने परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली में प्रत्येक वर्ष विरोधकर गर्मियों में आग लगने की ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री मो० मदनमोहन दारू

श्री कृ० और श्री ब० : जी हाँ, श्रीमान्। रिपोर्ट से यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि उपहार विनैमा के प्रबन्धकों सहित सभी संबंधित एजेंसियों को अपनी उन भूल-खुशियों के लिए जिम्मेदारी लेनी होगी, जिनके कारण यह दुर्घटना हुई।

श्री गृ० : जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

श्री कृ० : राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली की सरकार समय-समय पर दिल्ली अग्नि-सफाई सेवा के कार्यकरण का पुनरीक्षण करती है। इसके अलावा, अग्नि सफाई सेवा/अग्नि निवारण इत्यादि से संबंधित नियमों को व्यापक रूप से पुनरीक्षा का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

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RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO.5.

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD JULY, 1997)

NON-ADHERENCE OF FIRE SAFETY NORMS

*5. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS {गृह मंत्री}

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent major fire incident in Uphaar Cinema in Delhi resulting in death of about 60 persons, and other sporadic fire incidents in Delhi, are the result of non-adherence of the fire safety norms;

(b) if so, whether certificates granted to these establishments were issued after mandatory checks; and

(c) what are the reasons for these fire incidents and what preventive and precautionary measures have been taken to avoid recurrence of the same ?

....

गृह मंत्री { श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त }

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA)

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

राज्य सभा

तारकित प्रश्न संख्या

॥ 23 जुलाई, 1997 को उत्तर के लिये ॥

अग्नि सुरक्षा मानदण्डों का पालन न किया जाना

*5. श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥क॥ क्या हाल ही में दिल्ली में उपहार सिनेमा में बड़ा अग्निकांड, जिसमें लगभग 60 व्यक्ति मारे गये थे, तथा दिल्ली में आग लगने की अन्य छिट-पुट घटनाएं, अग्नि सुरक्षा एहतियातों का पालन न किये जाने के कारण हुई :

॥ख॥ यदि हां, तो क्या इन स्थापनाओं को प्रदत्त प्रमाणपत्र अनिवार्य जांच करने के पश्चात् जारी किये गये थे : और

॥ग॥ आग लगने की इन घटनाओं के क्या कारण हैं और आग लगने की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए क्या निवारक एवं एहतियाती उपाय किये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्री ॥ श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ॥

/ ॥क॥ से॥ग॥ : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED

QUESTION NO.5 FOR ANSWER ON 23.07.1997.

(a): The Uphaar Cinema incident can be attributed to non-observance of fire safety measures and failure to take immediate action for evacuation of persons entrapped in the Cinema Hall.

(b): 'No Objection Certificate' from fire safety angle in respect of Uphaar Cinema was issued by Delhi Fire Service Department after ensuring the functionalability of fire safety equipment.

(c): The fire at Uphaar Cinema started from the transformer located at ground level of the Complex. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have got all the cinema halls and banquet halls inspected to ensure that shortcomings wherever noticed are removed.

23.07.1997 के लिए राज्य सभा तारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या-5 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित
विवरण ।

॥क॥ :- उपहार सिनेमा की घटना, अग्नि सुरक्षा उपायों का पालन न करने तथा सिनेमा
हॉल में फंसे व्यक्तियों को बाहर निकालने हेतु तत्काल कार्रवाई करने में विफलता के
कारण हो सकती है ।

॥ख॥ :- दिल्ली अग्नि शमन सेवा विभाग द्वारा उपहार सिनेमा के संबंध में अग्नि
सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इसके अग्नि सुरक्षा उपकरणों का कार्यात्मकता सुनिश्चित करने के बाद
"अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र" जारी किया गया था ।

॥ग॥ :- उपहार सिनेमा में आग, इस परिसर के भूतल में स्थित ट्रांसफार्मर से
शुरू हुई थी । राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार, ने सभी सिनेमाघरों और बैक्वेट
हॉलों का निरीक्षण यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए करवाया है कि जहां कहीं भी त्रुटियां
ध्यान में आए, उन्हें दूर किया जाए ।

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1718

TO BE ANSWERED ON 7TH AUGUST, 1997

COMPENSATION TO THE VICTIMS OF FIRE TRAGEDY AT MINA

1718. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:
SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

प्रधानमंत्री

- (a) what has been the actual number of Indians who lost their lives or had been seriously injured in the fire that broke out at Mina near Mecca on the 15th April, 1997;
- (b) what are the details of compensation paid by Indian and Saudi Arabia Governments;
- (c) whether Government have raised the question of safety of the Haj pilgrims in future; and
- (d) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of Saudi Arabia?

ANSWER
PRIME MINISTER
(SHRI I.K. GUJRAL)

प्रधानमंत्री

- (a) The number of Indian Haj pilgrims who are declared as killed in the Mina fire of April 15 is 170. The number of the injured is 424.
- (b) Government of India has announced an ex-gratia relief of Rupees one lakh to the next of kin of each Indian pilgrim killed in the fire. A similar amount will be paid to the permanently disabled. Further, free medical treatment has been made available to the injured with financial help as required. Rupees 10,000 each was disbursed to the seriously injured pilgrims who were hospitalised in Saudi Arabia. Government has waived charges for reissue of travel documents lost in the fire and arranged for distribution of cash and clothes in Jeddah to the needy Indian pilgrims affected by the fire.

बृहस्पतिवार, 07 अगस्त, 1997 / 16 श्रावण, 1919 [शक]
को राज्य सभा की बैठक में लिखित उत्तर दिये जाने के लिए

मीना में अग्निकांड से पीड़ित लोगों को मुआवजा दिया जाना

प्रश्न संख्या: 1718

श्री पराग चालिहा:

श्री अमर सिंह:

श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- [क] 15 अप्रैल, 1997 को मक्का के निकट मीना में हुए अग्निकांड में वास्तव में कितने भारतीयों की मृत्यु हुई और कितने गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए,
[ख] भारत सरकार तथा सऊदी अरब सरकार द्वारा दिये गये मुआवजे का खोरा क्या है,
[ग] क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में हज यात्रियों की सुरक्षा प्रश्न उठाया है, और
[घ] यदि हां, तो उस पर सऊदी अरब सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

उत्तर:

श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल :

प्रधान मंत्री :

[क] : 15 अप्रैल को मीना अग्निकांड में मृत घोषित भारतीय हज यात्रियों की संख्या 170 है। घायलों की संख्या 424 है।

[ख] : भारत सरकार ने इस अग्निकाण्ड में मरे प्रत्येक भारतीय हज यात्री के निकटतम संबंधी को एक लाख रुपए की अनुग्रह राशि प्रदान करने की घोषणा की। इतनी ही राशि तृतीय स्तर से विकलांग हो गए लोगों को भी दी जाएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक प्रत्येक घायल व्यक्ति को यथा अपेक्षित वित्तीय सहायता सहित मुफ्त चिकित्सा सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। जो गंभीर रूप से घायल हज यात्री सऊदी अरब के अस्पतालों में भरती थे उन्हें प्रत्येक को 10,000/- रुपए वितरित किए गए थे। सरकार ने अग्निकांड में खो गए यात्रा दस्तावेजों को पुनः जारी करने संबंधी मुल्क हटा दिया है तथा अग्निकांड से प्रभावित भारतीय हज यात्रियों को जद्दाह में नकदी तथा कपड़े वितरित करने के लिए प्रबंध किए गए।

मीना अग्निकांड में प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के लिए सऊदी सरकार ने कोई मुआवजा घोषित नहीं किया है।

[ग] : जी हाँ।

[घ] : इस संबंध में सऊदी सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया सकारात्मक है। उन्होंने भविष्य में व्यापक कदम उठाने तथा और अधिक सावधानीपूर्वक कदम उठाने का आश्वासन दिया।

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RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1625.

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1997)

HINDU-MUSLIM RIOTS IN THE COUNTRY

1625. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS { गृह मंत्री }
be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Hindu-Muslim riots took place in the country from 1995 to 1997 togetherwith the States where such riots took place;
- (b) the number of persons killed in the riots, State-wise;
and
- (c) the steps Government have taken so far to curb such riots?

...

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री { श्री मो० मकबूल दार }

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR)

(a) & (b) :- A Statement based on the information available is inclosed.

(c) :- 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per List II - State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily for the State Governments to take necessary measures to curb communal riots. However, the Central Government assists the State Governments by sharing intelligence with them. It also provides Central para-military forces to the State Governments for maintaining law and order. Further, under its Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for strengthening their policing infrastructure. The Central Government has also issued guidelines to the State Governments for promotion of communal harmony and prevention of communal violence.

.....

१५ अगस्त, 1997 को उत्तर के लिए
देश में हिन्दू - मुस्लिम दंगे

1625 • श्री जनार्दन यादव:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

१क१ 1995 से 1997 के बीच देश में कुल कितने हिन्दू-मुस्लिम दंगे हुए और ये दंगे किन-किन राज्यों में हुए थे;

१ख१ इन दंगों में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

१ग१ ऐसे दंगों को रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

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गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मो० मकबूल दार):

१क१ और १ख१ : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार एक विवरणी संलग्न है।

१ग१ : सूची 1A- भारत के संविधान की सातवी अनुसूची की राज्य सूची के अनुसार, "लोक व्यवस्था" और "पुलिस" राज्य के विषय हैं। साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को दवाने के लिए मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आवश्यक उपाय किए जाने हैं तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें आपूना उपलब्ध कराके, राज्य सरकारों की सहायता करती है। कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को अर्ध-सैनिक बल भी उपलब्ध कराती है। इससे अतिरिक्त राज्य पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण की अपनी योजना के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को अपने पुलिस ढाँचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी देती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव को प्रोत्साहन देने और साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी किए हैं।

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) AND (b) OF RAJYA
SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1625 FOR 6.3.1997.

6.8.1997 के लिए निश्चित राज्य सभा अंतराक्षित प्रश्न सं० 1625 के भाग १क
और १ख के उत्तर के उल्लिखित विवरणी ।

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF COMMUNAL INCIDENTS/RIOTS AND NUMBER
OF PERSONS KILLED DURING THE YEARS 1995, 1996 AND 1997 (upto March),
STATE WISE.

वर्ष 1995, 1996 और 1997 १ मार्च तक के दौरान साम्प्रदायिक घटनाओं/दंगों की
संख्या और भारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाली विवरणी, राज्य वारा।

Sl.No.	NAME OF STATE/UT	Number of communal incidents/riots	Number of persons killed
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	साम्प्रदायिक घटनाओं/दंगों की संख्या	भारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1.	Andhra Pradesh आन्ध्र प्रदेश	7	6
2.	Bihar (Upto Dec. 96) बिहार (दिसम्बर, 1996 तक)	29	9
3.	Gujarat गुजरात	62	15
4.	Haryana हरियाणा	1	-
5.	Jammu & Kashmir जम्मू और कश्मीर	6	-
6.	Karnataka कर्नाटक	41	12
7.	Kerala केरल	73	8
8.	Madhya Pradesh मध्य प्रदेश	94	17
9.	Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र	12	7
10.	Orissa उड़ीसा	2	2
11.	Tamil Nadu तमिल नाडु	26	18
12.	Uttar Pradesh उत्तर प्रदेश	5	17
13.	West Bengal पश्चिम बंगाल	45	17
14.	Delhi दिल्ली	5	-

Information relating to other States/Union Territories
is 'Nil'.

अन्य राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित सूचना "शून्य" है ।

...

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO.319.

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13TH AUGUST, 1997)

VIOLENCE BY EXTREMISTS

*319. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR :
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS {गृह मंत्री}

be pleased to state :

(a) whether extremist violence continues to be a big threat to the country;

(b) if so, the number and details of such incidents, since July, 1996 till date, indicating the number of persons killed and injured and the loss of property involved therein, particularly the railway property; and

(c) the steps taken to effectively prevent extremist violence in the country ?

.....

गृह मंत्री {श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त}

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA)

/(a),(b)& (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

§ 13 अगस्त, 1997 को उत्तर के लिए §

उग्रवादियों द्वारा हिंसा

x319 • श्री राजूभाई ए० परमार:

श्री सुशीलकुमार संभाजीराव शिंदे:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

§ क § क्या उग्रवादी हिंसा अब भी देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा बनी हुई है:

§ ख § यदि हां, तो जुलाई, 1996 से आज की तिथि तक ऐसी कितनी घटनाएं घटित हुई तथा इनका ब्योरा क्या है और इनमें कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए और कितने घायल हुए तथा इनमें अंतर्ग्रस्त सम्पत्ति, विशेषकर रेलवे सम्पत्ति की क्षति का ब्योरा क्या है : और

§ ग § देश में उग्रवादी हिंसा को प्रभावी ढंग से रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

...

गृह मंत्री § श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त §

§ क §, § ख § और § ग § : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED
QUESTION NO.319 TABLED BY SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR AND
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE FOR ANSWER ON

13.8.1997 REGARDING VIOLENCE BY EXTREMISTS

....

(a): Government are fully aware of the situation created by extremists in some parts of the country and are taking all appropriate steps in this regard.

(b): As per available information, the details of incidents, persons killed and injured during the period from 1.7.1996 to 30.6.1997 are as under :

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Incident</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Loss of property</u> <u>(in Rs.)</u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	834	220	36	10,59,69,000
2.	Bihar	485	287	68	96,17,900
3.	Madhya Pradesh	117	21	5	2,96,94,000
4.	Maharashtra	43	11	3	1,38,68,000
5.	Orissa	22	-	-	25,35,000
6.	Other States	15	1	6	46,200

		1516	540	118	16,17,30,100

The major Left wing extremist groups involved in these incidents include CPML-PWG, CPML-VM (Vinod Mishra), CPML-PU(Party Unity), M.C.C., CPML- JS (Jana Shakti), CPML-SP, CPML-UK and CPML-SF. The violence caused by these groups during the period 1.7.1996 to 30.6.1997 is as under :

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Incidents (Deaths)</u>
1.	CPML-PWG	903 (212)
2.	CPML-VM	116 (54)
3.	CPML-PU	149 (90)
4.	MCC	207 (133)
5.	Others	141(55)

Total -		1516(540)

Reports available indicate that during the period in question (from 1.7.1996 to 30.6.1997) Railway property worth Rs.4,21,75,000/- was lost.

(c): At the Central level, action is taken to facilitate coordination of the anti-extremist operations of different States and to improve flow of information useful for control of extremist activities among the States. Further, help is being provided to the State Governments in terms of financial assistance for modernisation of police, supply of improved weapons, deployment of para-military forces etc. In certain special circumstances, financial assistance has also been given to some of the affected States over and above the on-going allocation for modernisation of police and supply of weapons. Central Government, in consultation with the States concerned, has also drawn an Action Plan in this regard which includes :-

- i) ensuring security of police stations, particularly those located in extremist affected areas;
- ii) to have a common communication system;
- iii) set up a Control Room in each State;
- iv) Joint patrolling;
- v) Launching of Area Domination Programme among the States;
- vi) strengthening of intelligence network in the affected areas in the concerned States; and
- vii) Ministry of Home Affairs have also arranged for training of police personnel in anti-extremist operations.

Concerned State Governments have been requested to take immediate action to implement the above Action Plan. The action taken by the State Governments is being reviewed at high levels, from time to time. In addition to law & order responses as mentioned above, State Governments have been requested to examine the economic and social aspects of the problem and devise necessary corrective measures.

उग्रवादियों द्वारा हिंसा के संबंध में श्री राजूभाई ए.परमार व श्री सुशील कुमार संभाजी राव शिंदे
द्वारा 13.8.1997 को उत्तर के लिए पूछे गये राज्य सभा तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 319
के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण ।

§क§ सरकार, देश के कुछ भागों में उग्रवादियों द्वारा उत्पन्न स्थिति से पूरी तरह अवगत है और इस संबंध में सभी उचित कदम उठा रही है ।

§ख§ उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1.7.1996 से 30.6.1997 तक की अवधि के दौरान घटी घटनाओं, मारे गए तथा घायल व्यक्तियों के ब्योरे निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

क्रम सं०	राज्य	घटना	मारे गए व्यक्ति	घायल व्यक्ति	सम्पत्ति की हानि §रुपयों में§
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	834	2220	36	10,59,69,000
2.	बिहार	485	287	68	96,17,900
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	117	21	5	2,96,94,000
4.	महाराष्ट्र	43	11	3	1,38,68,000
5.	उड़ीसा	22	-	-	25,35,000
6.	अन्य राज्य	15	1	6	46,200
		1516	540	118	16,17,30,100

इन घटनाओं में संलग्न बड़े उग्रवादी गुप्तों में सी पी एम एल - पी डब्ल्यू जी, सी पी एम एल - वी एम §विनोद मिश्रा§ - सी पी एम एल - जी यू §पार्टी यूनिट§, एम सी सी, सी पी एम एल, जे एस §जनशक्ति§ सी पी एम एल - एस पी, सी पी एम एल - यू.के. और सी पी एम एल - एस एफ शामिल हैं । 1.7.1996 से 30.6.1997 तक की अवधि के दौरान इन गुप्तों द्वारा की गई हिंसा निम्न प्रकार है :-

क्रम सं.	गुप्त	घटनाएं §मौतें§
1.	सी.पी.एम.एल. - पी.डब्ल्यू.जी.	903§212§
2.	सी.पी.एम.एल. - वी.एम.	116 §54§
3.	सी.पी.एम.एल.- पी.यू.	149§90§
4.	एम.सी.सी.	207§133§
5.	अन्य	141§55§
कुल		1516 §540§

उपलब्ध रिपोर्टें हंगत करती हैं कि प्रश्नगत अवधि 1.7.1996 से 30.6.1997 तक के दौरान रेलवे की संपत्ति की 4,21,75,000/-रुपये की हानि हुई ।

§ ग § :- केन्द्रीय स्तर पर, विभिन्न राज्यों के उग्रवादी विरोधी ऑपरेशनों के समन्वय में मदद करने तथा राज्यों के बीच उग्रवादी गतिविधियों के नियंत्रण हेतु उपयोगी सूचना के प्रवाह में सुधार के लिए कार्रवाई की जाती है । आगे, पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण, उन्नत हथियारों की आपूर्ति, अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों इत्यादि की तैनाती हेतु राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में मदद दी जा रही है । कुछ प्रभावित राज्यों को कतिपय विशेष परिस्थितियों में पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण तथा हथियारों की आपूर्ति हेतु चालू आबंटन के अतिरिक्त भी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है । केन्द्र सरकार ने, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके इस संबंध में एक कार्य योजना भी तैयार की है जिसमें शामिल हैं :-

- i§ पुलिस स्टेशनों, खासकर उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में स्थित पुलिस स्टेशनों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना :
- ii§ एक समान संचार प्रणाली की मौजूदगी :
- iii§ प्रत्येक राज्य में एक नियंत्रण कक्ष स्थापित करना :
- iv§ संयुक्त गश्त ।
- v§ राज्यों में क्षेत्रीय प्रभुत्व कार्यक्रम शुरू करना ।
- vi§ संबंधित राज्यों के प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में आसूचना नेटवर्क को सुदृढ़ करना :
- vii§ गृह मंत्रालय ने उग्रवादी- विरोधी ऑपरेशनों में पुर्न ; कर्मियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की है ।

संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से उपर्युक्त कार्य योजना को लागू करने के लिए तुरंत कार्रवाई करने का अनुरोध किया गया है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई की समय-समय पर उच्च स्तर पर समीक्षा की जा रही है । ऊपर उल्लिखित कानून एवं व्यवस्था संबंधी प्रतिक्रियाओं के अलावा, राज्य सरकारों से इस समस्या के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक पहलुओं की जांच करने तथा आवश्यक उपचारात्मक उपाय खोजने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

✓
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION. No. 1058

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 1997)

DECLINE IN HINDU POPULATION

1058.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS {गृह मंत्री} be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per census between 1971 to 1991, the population of Hindus has decreased;
- (b) if so, the percentage of decline, State-Wise;
- (c) whether the minorities population of Christians, Muslims, Buddhists and Parsis have increased, State-Wise;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons identified therefor?

....

ANSWER

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री {श्री मो० मकबूल दार}
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR)

(a) (b) (c) & (e): A statement is laid on the Table of House.

लोक सभा

वित्तीय प्रश्न संख्या : 1058

दिनांक 29 जुलाई, 1977 को उत्तर के लिए :

हिन्दुओं की संख्या में कमी

1058 • वैद्य दाऊ दयाल जोशी :

श्री प्रमोद महाजन :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971 से 1974 की जनगणना के अनुसार हिन्दुओं की संख्या में कमी आई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य-वार कितने प्रतिशत कमी आई है;

(ग) क्या 'साव्यों', मुसलमानों, बौद्धों और पार्श्वस्थों जैसे अल्पसंख्यकों की जनसंख्या में राज्य-वार कमी हुई है;

(घ) यदि हाँ तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ड) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उत्तर

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री श्री श्री० मकबूल दार :

(क), (ख), (ग), (घ) और (ड) :

एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

Statement laid on the Table of the House of Lok Sabha
in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1058 for
29.7.1997 by Shri Dau Dayal Joshi and Shri Pramod Mahajan

The poloutation of Hindus has not decreased in any State or Union Territory between 1971 and 1991 censuses. (In case of Jammu & Kashmir, the 1991 census data is not available as this Census could not be conducted in this State due to disturbed conditions). However, the percentages of Hindus to total population have come down in some States and Union Territories between 1971 and 1991 censuses.

The minorities population of Christians, Muslims, Buddhists and Parsis (Zoroastrian/Zoroastrianism) have also increased between 1971 and 1991 Censuses in all the States and Union Territories except in case of Christians in Andhra Pradesh, Buddhists in Bihar, Goa, Karale and Parsis (Zoroastrian/Zoroastrianism) in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondicherry. A table showing total population and population of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrian/Zoroastrianism (Parsis) and their proportion to total population for India, States/ Union Territories as per the 1971 and 1991 Censuses is annexed.

It may be mentioned that human fertility depends upon several factors like level of Female literacy/education, economic status of the family, residence (urban/rural), status of women in society, infant mortality rate, access to public health facilities and contraception etc. The decadal increase in population by religion reflected in the 1991 census is a macro-level picture and an in-depth analysis, isolating other factors contributing to this, would be required before drawing a co-relation between fertility/increase in population and religion.

श्री दाऊ दयाल जोशी और प्रमोद महाजन द्वारा लोक सभा में पूछे गए विनांक 29.7.1997 के अतांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1058 के उत्तर में लोक सभा पटल पर रखा गया विवरण ।

1971 और 1991 की जनगणनाओं के बीच किसी भी राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में हिन्दुओं की जनसंख्या में कमी नहीं आई है । जम्मू और कश्मीर के मामले में 1991 की जनगणना के आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि जम्मू काश्मीर के राज्य राज्य में 1991 की जनगणना नहीं कराई जा सकी थी । तथापि, 1971 और 1991 की जनगणनाओं के बीच कुछ राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कुल जनसंख्या में हिन्दुओं के प्रतिशत में गिरावट आई है ।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ईसाइयों, बिहार, गोवा आदि क्षेत्रों में बौद्धों तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल, दिल्ली और पाण्डिचेरी में पारसियों/जोरोस्ट्रीयन/जोरोस्ट्रियनज्म की जनसंख्या को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में 1971 और 1991 की जनगणनाओं के बीच ईसाइयों, मुसलमानों, बौद्धों और पारसियों/जोरोस्ट्रीयन/जोरोस्ट्रियनज्म की जनसंख्या में भी वृद्धि हुई है । 1971 और 1991 की जनगणनाओं के अनुसार भारत, राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की कुल जनसंख्या और हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों, ईसाइयों, बौद्धों, जोरोस्ट्रीयन/जोरोस्ट्रियनज्म/पारसी की जनसंख्या तथा कुल जनसंख्या में उनके अनुपात को दर्शाने वाली आण्णी संलग्न है ।

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि मानव प्रजननता स्त्रियाँ शिक्षा/साक्षरता, परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति, निवास/नगरीय/ग्रामीण, समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति, मित्र वृत्त दर, जन स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं और गर्भ निरोधकों तक पहुंच आदि जैसे कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है । 1991 की जनगणना में दर्शाई गई धर्म के अनुसार दशकिक जनसंख्या वृद्धि से मैट्रो स्तर की स्थिति का पता चलता है और प्रजनन जनसंख्या में वृद्धि और धर्म के बीच परस्पर संबंध के बारे में निष्कर्ष निकालने से पहले इसके लिए उत्तरदायी अन्य कारणों को अलग करते हुए गहन विश्लेषण करना होगा

TABLE

U.S. & N. 1058
Annexure

Table Showing Total Population and Population of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrian/ Zoroastrianism (Parsi) and their proportion to total population for India, States/Union Territories as per the 1971 and 1991 Censuses

State/Union Territory	Census Year	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Zoroastrian/ Zoroastrianism (Parsi)
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 India	1991	838,583,988	687,646,721	101,596,057	19,640,284	6,387,500	76,382
		100.00	82.00	12.12	2.34	0.76	0.01
excluding Jammu & Kashmir)	1971	543,543,020	452,032,338	58,378,140	14,217,863	3,816,986	91,374
		100.00	83.16	10.74	2.62	0.70	0.02
1 Andhra Pradesh	1991	66,508,008	59,281,950	5,923,954	1,216,348	22,153	439
		100.00	89.14	8.91	1.83	0.03	0.00
	1971	43,502,708	38,119,279	3,520,166	1,823,436	10,035	486
		100.00	87.63	8.09	4.19	0.02	0.00
2 Arunachal Pradesh	1991	864,558	320,212	11,922	89,013	111,372	-
		100.00	37.04	1.38	10.30	12.88	-
	1971	467,511	102,832	842	3,684	61,400	-
		100.00	22.00	0.18	0.79	13.13	-
3 Assam	1991	22,414,322	15,047,293	6,373,204	744,367	64,008	4
		100.00	67.13	28.43	3.32	0.29	0.00
	1971	14,625,152	10,604,618	3,592,124	381,010	22,565	1
		100.00	72.51	24.56	2.61	0.15	0.00
4 Bihar	1991	86,374,465	71,193,417	12,787,985	843,717	3,518	185
		100.00	82.42	14.81	0.98	0.00	0.00
	1971	56,353,369	47,031,801	7,594,173	658,717	4,806	495
		100.00	83.46	13.48	1.17	0.01	0.00
5 Goa	1991	1,169,793	756,621	61,455	349,225	240	170
		100.00	64.68	5.25	29.85	0.02	0.01
	1971	795,120	496,389	26,480	270,126	260	135
		100.00	62.43	3.33	33.97	0.03	0.02
6 Gujarat	1991	41,309,582	36,964,228	3,606,920	181,753	11,615	12,924
		100.00	89.48	8.73	0.44	0.03	0.03
	1971	26,697,475	23,835,471	2,249,055	109,341	5,469	15,131
		100.00	89.28	8.42	0.41	0.02	0.06
7 Haryana	1991	16,463,648	14,686,512	763,775	15,699	2,058	-
		100.00	89.21	4.64	0.10	0.01	-
	1971	10,036,808	8,956,310	405,723	9,802	845	5
		100.00	89.23	4.04	0.10	0.01	0.00
8 Himachal Pradesh	1991	5,170,877	4,958,560	89,134	4,435	64,081	37
		100.00	95.89	1.72	0.09	1.24	0.00
	1971	3,460,434	3,324,627	50,327	3,556	35,937	51
		100.00	96.08	1.45	0.10	1.04	0.00

TABLE

Table Showing Total Population and Population of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrian/ Zoroastrianism (Parsi) and their proportion to total population for India, States/Union Territories as per the 1971 and 1991 Censuses

State/Union Territory	Census Year	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Zoroastrian/ Zoroastrianism (Parsi)
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu & Kashmir	1991	Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions					
	1971	4,616,632	1,404,292	3,040,129	7,182	57,956	4
		100.00	30.42	65.85	0.16	1.26	0.00
Karnataka	1991	44,977,201	38,432,027	5,234,023	859,478	73,012	568
		100.00	85.45	11.64	1.91	0.16	0.00
	1971	29,299,014	25,332,388	3,113,298	613,026	14,139	34
		100.00	86.46	10.63	2.09	0.05	0.00
Kerala	1991	29,098,518	16,668,587	6,788,364	5,621,510	223	205
		100.00	57.28	23.33	19.32	0.00	0.00
	1971	21,347,375	12,683,277	4,162,718	4,494,089	605	46
		100.00	59.41	19.50	21.05	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	1991	66,181,170	61,412,898	3,282,800	426,598	216,667	92
		100.00	92.80	4.96	0.64	0.33	0.00
	1971	41,654,119	39,024,162	1,815,685	286,072	81,823	736
		100.00	93.69	4.36	0.69	0.20	0.00
Maharashtra	1991	78,937,187	64,033,213	7,628,755	885,030	5,040,785	60,501
		100.00	81.12	9.66	1.12	6.39	0.08
	1971	50,412,235	41,307,287	4,233,023	717,174	3,264,223	72,266
		100.00	81.94	8.40	1.42	6.48	0.14
Manipur	1991	1,837,149	1,059,470	133,535	626,669	711	-
		100.00	57.67	7.27	34.11	0.04	-
	1971	1,072,753	632,597	70,969	279,243	495	2
		100.00	58.97	6.62	26.03	0.05	0.00
Meghalaya	1991	1,774,778	260,306	61,462	1,146,092	2,934	13
		100.00	14.67	3.46	64.58	0.17	0.00
	1971	1,011,699	187,140	26,347	475,267	1,878	6
		100.00	18.50	2.60	46.98	0.19	0.00
Mizoram	1991	689,756	34,788	4,538	591,342	54,024	-
		100.00	5.04	0.66	85.73	7.83	-
	1971	332,390	21,229	1,882	286,141	22,647	-
		100.00	6.39	0.57	86.09	6.81	-
Nagaland	1991	1,209,546	122,473	20,642	1,057,940	581	-
		100.00	10.13	1.71	87.47	0.05	-
	1971	516,449	59,031	2,966	344,798	179	-
		100.00	11.43	0.57	66.76	0.03	-

Table Showing Total Population and Population of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrian/ Zoroastrianism (Parsi) and their proportion to total population for India, States/Union Territories as per the 1971 and 1991 Censuses

State/Union Territory	Census Year	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Zoroastrian Zoroastrianism (Parsi)
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8 Orissa	1991	31,659,736	29,971,257	577,775	666,220	9,153	10
		100.00	94.67	1.82	2.10	0.03	0.00
	1971	21,944,615	21,121,056	326,507	378,888	8,462	2
		100.00	96.25	1.49	1.73	0.04	0.00
19 Punjab	1991	20,281,969	6,989,226	239,401	225,163	24,930	30
		100.00	34.46	1.18	1.11	0.12	0.00
	1971	13,551,060	5,087,235	114,447	162,202	1,374	1
		100.00	37.54	0.84	1.20	0.01	0.00
20 Rajasthan	1991	44,005,990	39,201,099	3,525,339	47,989	4,467	-
		100.00	89.08	8.01	0.11	0.01	-
	1971	25,765,806	23,093,895	1,778,275	30,202	3,642	281
		100.00	89.63	6.90	0.12	0.01	0.00
21 Sikkim	1991	406,457	277,881	3,849	13,413	110,371	15
		100.00	68.37	0.95	3.30	27.15	0.00
	1971	209,843	144,544	335	1,663	62,617	-
		100.00	68.88	0.16	0.79	29.84	-
22 Tamil Nadu	1991	55,858,946	49,532,052	3,052,717	3,179,410	2,128	153
		100.00	88.67	5.47	5.69	0.00	0.00
	1971	41,199,168	36,674,150	2,103,899	2,367,749	1,148	75
		100.00	89.02	5.11	5.75	0.00	0.00
23 Tripura	1991	2,757,205	2,384,934	196,495	46,472	128,260	-
		100.00	86.50	7.13	1.69	4.65	-
	1971	1,556,342	1,393,689	103,962	15,713	42,285	-
		100.00	89.55	6.68	1.01	2.72	-
24 Uttar Pradesh	1991	139,112,287	113,712,829	24,109,684	199,575	221,433	389
		100.00	81.74	17.33	0.14	0.16	0.00
	1971	88,341,144	73,997,597	13,676,533	131,810	39,639	387
		100.00	83.76	15.48	0.15	0.04	0.00
25 West Bengal	1991	68,077,965	50,866,624	16,075,836	383,477	203,578	512
		100.00	74.72	23.61	0.56	0.30	0.00
	1971	44,312,011	34,611,864	9,064,338	251,752	121,504	585
		100.00	78.11	20.46	0.57	0.27	0.00
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1991	280,661	189,521	21,354	67,211	322	3
		100.00	67.53	7.61	23.95	0.11	0.00
	1971	115,133	70,134	11,655	30,342	103	2
		100.00	60.92	10.12	26.35	0.09	0.00

TABLE

CSC No 1050
Annexure

Table Showing Total Population and Population of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrian/ Zoroastrianism (Parsi) and their proportion to total population for India, States/Union Territories as per the 1971 and 1991 Censuses

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Census Year	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Zoroastrian/ Zoroastrianism (Parsi)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Chandigarh	1991	642,015	486,895	17,477	5,030	699	9
			100.00	75.84	2.72	0.78	0.11	0.00
		1971	257,251	184,395	3,720	2,504	92	5
			100.00	71.68	1.45	0.97	0.04	0.00
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1991	138,477	132,213	3,341	2,092	200	78
			100.00	95.48	2.41	1.51	0.14	0.06
		1971	74,170	71,075	740	1,918	73	19
			100.00	95.83	1.00	2.59	0.10	0.03
4	Daman & Diu	1991	101,586	89,153	9,048	2,904	31	—
			100.00	87.76	8.91	2.86	0.03	—
		1971	62,651	54,093	5,770	2,383	—	—
			100.00	86.34	9.21	3.80	(-)	—
5	Delhi	1991	9,420,644	7,882,164	889,641	83,152	13,906	41
			100.00	83.67	9.44	0.88	0.15	0.00
		1971	4,065,698	3,407,835	263,019	43,720	8,720	302
			100.00	83.82	6.47	1.08	0.21	0.01
6	Lakshadweep	1991	51,707	2,337	48,765	598	1	1
			100.00	4.52	94.31	1.16	0.00	0.00
		1971	31,810	1,545	30,019	239	—	—
			100.00	4.86	94.37	0.75	—	—
7	Pondicherry	1991	807,785	695,981	52,867	58,362	39	3
			100.00	86.16	6.54	7.22	0.00	0.00
		1971	471,707	400,793	29,143	41,296	21	11
			100.00	84.97	6.18	8.75	0.00	0.00

Notes: 1. No Census was conducted in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991 due to disturbed conditions.

2. Total population includes figures of 'Sikhs', 'Jains', 'Other Religions and Persuasions' and 'Religion Not Stated'.

3. * Figures of Zoroastrian/Zoroastrianism (parisi) in respect of Daman & Diu have been shown against Goa.

4. Percentage to total population for each religion has been given below the absolute figures.

-3-

सारणी

1971 और 1991 की जनगणनाओं के अनुसार भारत, राज्यों / संध राज्यक्षेत्रों की कुल जनसंख्या तथा हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों, ईसाइयों, बौद्धों, जैरोस्ट्रियन/जैरोस्ट्रियनियम [पारसी] की जनसंख्या और कुल जनसंख्या में उनके अनुपात को दर्शाने वाली सारणी

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	जनगणना वर्ष	कुल जनसंख्या	हिन्दु	मुसलमान	ईसाई	बौद्ध	जोरोस्ट्रियन/ जोरोस्ट्रियनियम § पारसी §	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
भारत § जम्मू और कश्मीर को जोड़कर §	1991	838,583,988	687,646,721	101,596,057	19,640,284	6,387,500	76,382	
		100.00	82.00	12.12	2.34	0.76	0.01	
	1971	543,543,020	452,032,338	58,378,140	14,217,863	3,816,986	41,374	
		100.00	83.16	10.74	2.62	0.70	0.02	
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1991	66,508,008	59,281,950	5,923,954	1,216,348	22,153	439	
		100.00	89.14	8.91	1.83	0.03	0.00	
	1971	43,502,708	38,119,279	3,520,166	1,823,436	10,035	486	
		100.00	87.63	8.09	4.19	0.02	0.00	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1991	864,558	320,212	11,922	89,013	111,372	-	
		100.00	37.04	1.38	10.30	12.88	-	
	1971	467,511	102,832	842	3,684	61,400	-	
		100.00	22.00	0.18	0.79	13.13	-	
3 असम	1991	22,414,322	15,047,293	6,373,204	744,367	64,008	4	
		100.00	67.13	28.43	3.32	0.29	0.00	
	1971	14,625,152	10,604,618	3,592,124	381,010	22,565	1	
		100.00	72.51	24.56	2.61	0.15	0.00	
4 बिहार	1991	86,374,465	71,193,417	12,787,985	843,717	3,518	185	
		100.00	82.42	14.81	0.98	0.00	0.00	
	1971	56,353,369	47,031,801	7,594,173	658,717	4,806	495	
		100.00	83.46	13.48	1.17	0.01	0.00	
5 गोवा	1991	1,169,793	756,621	61,455	349,225	240	170	
		100.00	64.68	5.25	29.85	0.02	0.01	
	1971	795,120	496,389	26,480	270,126	260	135	
		100.00	62.43	3.33	33.97	0.03	0.02	
6 गुजरात	1991	41,309,582	36,964,228	3,606,920	181,753	11,615	12,921	
		100.00	89.48	8.73	0.44	0.03	0.03	
	1971	26,697,475	23,835,471	2,249,055	109,341	5,469	15,131	
		100.00	89.28	8.42	0.41	0.02	0.06	
7 हरियाणा	1991	16,463,648	14,686,512	763,775	15,699	2,058	-	
		100.00	89.21	4.61	0.10	0.01	-	
	1971	10,036,808	8,956,310	405,723	9,802	815	5	
		100.00	89.23	4.04	0.10	0.01	0.00	
8 हिमाचल प्रदेश	1991	5,170,877	4,958,560	89,139	4,135	61,081	37	
		100.00	95.89	1.72	0.09	1.21	0.00	
	1971	3,460,434	3,324,627	50,327	3,556	35,937	51	
		100.00	96.08	1.45	0.10	1.01	0.00	

- 4 -
सारणी

1971 और 1991 की जनगणनाओं के अनुसार भारत, राज्यों / संध राज्यक्षेत्रों की कुल जनसंख्या तथा हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों, ईसाइयों, बौद्धों, जैरोस्ट्रियन/जैरोस्ट्रियनियम [पारसी] की जनसंख्या और कुल जनसंख्या में उनके अनुपात को दर्शाने वाली सारणी

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संध राज्यक्षेत्र	जनगणना वर्ष	कुल जनसंख्या	हिन्दु	मुसलमान	ईसाई	बौद्ध	जैरोस्ट्रियन/जैरोस्ट्रियनियम [पारसी]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1991	अज्ञात परिस्थितियों के कारण जनगणना नहीं की जा सकी					
		1971	4,616,632	1,404,292	3,040,129	7,182	57,956	4
			100.00	30.42	65.85	0.16	1.26	0.00
10	कर्नाटक	1991	44,977,201	38,432,027	5,234,023	859,478	73,012	568
			100.00	85.45	11.64	1.91	0.16	0.00
		1971	29,299,014	25,332,388	3,113,298	613,026	14,139	344
			100.00	86.46	10.63	2.09	0.05	0.00
11	केरल	1991	29,098,518	16,668,587	6,788,364	5,621,510	223	205
			100.00	57.28	23.33	19.32	0.00	0.00
		1971	21,347,375	12,683,277	4,162,718	4,494,089	605	46
			100.00	59.41	19.50	21.05	0.00	0.00
12	मध्य प्रदेश	1991	66,181,170	61,412,898	3,282,800	426,598	216,667	92
			100.00	92.80	4.96	0.64	0.33	0.00
		1971	41,654,119	39,024,162	1,815,685	286,072	81,823	736
			100.00	93.69	4.36	0.69	0.20	0.00
13	महाराष्ट्र	1991	78,937,187	64,033,213	7,628,755	885,030	5,010,785	60,501
			100.00	81.12	9.66	1.12	6.39	0.08
		1971	50,412,235	41,307,287	4,233,023	717,171	3,264,223	72,266
			100.00	81.94	8.40	1.42	6.48	0.14
14	मणिपुर	1991	1,837,149	1,059,470	133,535	626,669	711	
			100.00	57.67	7.27	34.11	0.04	
		1971	1,072,753	632,597	70,969	279,243	495	2
			100.00	58.97	6.62	26.03	0.05	0.00
15	मेघालय	1991	1,774,778	260,306	61,462	1,146,092	2,931	13
			100.00	14.67	3.46	64.58	0.17	0.00
		1971	1,011,699	187,140	26,347	475,267	1,878	6
			100.00	18.50	2.60	46.98	0.19	0.00
16	मिजोरम	1991	689,756	34,788	4,538	591,312	54,021	
			100.00	5.04	0.66	85.73	7.83	
		1971	332,390	21,229	1,882	286,111	22,647	
			100.00	6.39	0.57	86.09	6.81	
17	नागालैण्ड	1991	1,209,546	122,473	20,612	1,057,210	981	
			100.00	10.11	1.71	87.17	0.08	
		1971	516,449	59,931	2,966	331,798	1,103	
			100.00	11.43	0.57	64.26	0.21	

-5-

सारणी

1971 और 1991 की जनगणनाओं के अनुसार भारत, राज्यो / संध राज्यो की कुल जनसंख्या तथा हिन्दुओ, मुसलमानो, ईसाइयो, बौदो, जोरोस्ट्रियन/जोरोस्ट्रियनज्म [पारसी] की जनसंख्या और कुल जनसंख्या में उनके अनुपात को दर्शाने वाली सारणी

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संध राज्यो	जनगणना वर्ष	कुल जनसंख्या	हिन्दु	मुसलमान	ईसाई	बौद	जोरोस्ट्रियन/जोरोस्ट्रियनज्म [पारसी]
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	उड़ीसा	1991	31,659,736	29,971,257	577,775	666,220	9,153	10
			100.00	94.67	1.82	2.10	0.03	0.00
		1971	21,944,615	21,121,056	326,507	378,888	8,462	2
			100.00	96.25	1.49	1.73	0.04	0.00
9	पंजाब	1991	20,281,969	6,989,226	239,401	225,163	24,930	30
			100.00	34.46	1.18	1.11	0.12	0.00
		1971	13,551,060	5,087,235	114,447	162,202	1,374	1
			100.00	37.54	0.84	1.20	0.01	0.00
0	राजस्थान	1991	44,005,990	39,201,099	3,525,339	47,989	4,467	-
			100.00	89.08	8.01	0.11	0.01	-
		1971	25,765,806	23,093,895	1,778,275	30,202	3,642	281
			100.00	89.63	6.90	0.12	0.01	0.00
1	सिक्किम	1991	406,457	277,881	3,849	13,413	110,371	15
			100.00	68.37	0.95	3.30	27.15	0.00
		1971	209,843	144,544	335	1,663	62,617	-
			100.00	68.88	0.16	0.79	29.84	-
2	तमिलनाडु	1991	55,858,946	49,532,052	3,052,717	3,179,410	2,128	153
			100.00	88.67	5.47	5.69	0.00	0.00
		1971	41,199,168	36,674,150	2,103,899	2,367,749	1,148	75
			100.00	89.02	5.11	5.75	0.00	0.00
3	त्रिपुरा	1991	2,757,205	2,384,934	196,495	46,472	128,260	-
			100.00	86.50	7.13	1.69	4.65	-
		1971	1,556,342	1,393,689	103,962	15,713	42,285	-
			100.00	89.55	6.68	1.01	2.72	-
4	उत्तर प्रदेश	1991	139,112,287	113,712,829	24,109,684	199,575	221,433	389
			100.00	81.74	17.33	0.14	0.16	0.00
		1971	88,341,144	73,997,597	13,676,533	131,810	39,639	387
			100.00	83.76	15.48	0.15	0.01	0.00
5	पश्चिम बंगाल	1991	68,077,965	50,866,624	16,075,836	383,477	203,578	512
			100.00	74.72	23.61	0.56	0.30	0.00
		1971	44,312,011	34,611,864	9,064,338	251,752	121,504	585
			100.00	78.11	20.46	0.57	0.27	0.00
1	अण्डमान और निकोबार दीप समूह	1991	280,661	189,521	21,354	67,211	322	3
			100.00	67.53	7.61	23.95	0.11	0.00
		1971	115,133	70,134	11,655	30,312	103	2
			100.00	60.92	10.12	26.35	0.09	0.00

- 6 -
सारणी

1971 और 1991 की जनगणनाओं के अनुसार भारत, राज्यों / सीधे राज्यक्षेत्रों की कुल जनसंख्या तथा हिन्दु, मुसलमान, ईसाई, बौद्ध, जैनों/जोरोस्ट्रियन/जोरोस्ट्रियनियन [पारसी] की जनसंख्या और कुल जनसंख्या में उनके अनुपात के दर्शाने वाली सारणी

क्र. सं.	राज्य/सीधे राज्यक्षेत्र	जनगणना वर्ष	कुल जनसंख्या	हिन्दु	मुसलमान	ईसाई	बौद्ध	जोरोस्ट्रियन/जोरोस्ट्रियनियन [पारसी]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	चण्डीगढ़	1991	642,015	486,895	17,477	5,030	699	9
			100.00	75.84	2.72	0.78	0.11	0.00
		1971	257,251	184,395	3,720	2,504	92	5
			100.00	71.68	1.45	0.97	0.04	0.00
3	दादरा और नागर हवेली	1991	138,477	132,213	3,341	2,092	200	78
			100.00	95.48	2.41	1.51	0.14	0.06
		1971	74,170	71,075	740	1,918	73	19
			100.00	95.83	1.00	2.59	0.10	0.03
4	दमन और दीव	1991	101,586	89,153	9,048	2,904	31	-
			100.00	87.76	8.91	2.86	0.03	-
		1971	62,651	54,093	5,770	2,383	-	-
			100.00	86.34	9.21	3.80	(-)	-
5	दिल्ली	1991	9,420,644	7,882,164	889,641	83,152	13,906	41
			100.00	83.67	9.44	0.88	0.15	0.00
		1971	4,065,698	3,407,835	263,019	43,720	8,720	302
			100.00	83.82	6.47	1.08	0.21	0.01
6	लक्षदीप	1991	51,707	2,337	48,765	598	1	1
			100.00	4.52	94.31	1.16	0.00	0.00
		1971	31,810	1,545	30,019	239	-	-
			100.00	4.86	94.37	0.75	-	-
7	पाण्डिचेरी	1991	807,785	695,981	52,867	58,362	39	3
			100.00	86.16	6.54	7.22	0.00	0.00
		1971	471,707	400,793	29,143	41,296	21	11
			100.00	84.97	6.18	8.75	0.00	0.00

टिप्पणी:

- § 1 § 1991 में जम्मू और कश्मीर में अशांत परिस्थितियों के कारण वहाँ जनगणना नहीं की जा सकी थी |
 § 2 § कुल जनसंख्या में "सिक्ख", "जैन", "अन्य धर्म और सम्प्रदाय" तथा "धर्म नहीं बताया गया" के आँकड़े सम्मिलित हैं |
 § 3 § दमन और दीव के जोरोस्ट्रियन/जोरोस्ट्रियनियन § पारसी § के आँकड़े गोवा के सामने दिए गए हैं |
 § 4 § कुल जनसंख्या में प्रत्येक धर्म की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत पूर्ण आँकड़ों के नीचे दिया गया है |

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 941

TO BE ANSWERED ON 31ST JULY, 1997

SETTLING BORDER DISPUTES WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

941. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER प्रधान मंत्री

be pleased to state :

- (a) what are the main points of border disputes of India with the neighbouring countries of Pakistan, China and Bangladesh;
- (b) what are the main hurdles in settling these disputes; and
- (c) what is the present position in settling these disputes, stating the initiatives contemplated by Government in this direction?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SMT. KAMALA SINHA)

विदेश राज्य मंत्री

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

बृहस्पतिवार, 31 जुलाई, 1997 / 09 श्रावण, 1919 शक
को होने वाली बैठक में लिखित उत्तर दिये जाने के लिए

पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सीमा संबंधी विवादों का निपटारा किया जाना

प्रश्न संख्या: 941

श्री कृष्ण कुमार शिरमा:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

॥क॥ भारत के पड़ोसी देशों अर्थात् पाकिस्तान, चीन और बंगलादेश के सन्तुलित विवाद संबंधी मुख्य मुद्दे क्या-क्या हैं,

॥ख॥ इन विवादों का निपटारा करने में क्या-क्या मुख्य बाधाएं हैं, और

॥ग॥ इन विवादों के निपटारे के संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में किस प्रकार की पहल पर विचार किया गया है?

उत्तर:

श्रीमती कमला तिल्ला

विदेश राज्य मंत्री

॥क॥ से ॥ग॥: विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 941 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 31.7.1997 REGARDING 'SETTLING BORDER DISPUTES WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES'.

PAKISTAN :

Pakistan is in illegal occupation of approximately 78,000 sq kms of Indian territory in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. In addition, Pakistan has illegally ceded approximately 5120 sq kms of Indian territory in Pakistan occupied Kashmir to China under the so-called Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement of 1963. India and Pakistan also have differences in the interpretation of the boundary in the Sir Creek area. Five rounds of discussions have taken place on this issue. The maritime boundary between the two countries has also not yet been delineated.

2. Government are committed to the resolution of outstanding issues between India and Pakistan peacefully, through bilateral dialogue as envisaged in the Simla Agreement. The formal official level discussions between the two countries have recently resumed. The Joint Statement issued after the second round of the resumed Foreign Secretary level discussions held in Islamabad from 19-23 June, 1997 provides the framework for a comprehensive, constructive and sustained dialogue on outstanding issues between the two countries.

CHINA :

There are outstanding issues with regard to the India-China boundary question which have been under discussion between the two countries since the 1950s. These issues are being discussed by the two countries in the Joint Working Group established after the visit of Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in December 1988, and the Expert Group, set up subsequent to the visit of Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao in September 1993. The Joint Working Group has met nine times and the Expert Group has met five times.

2. The area under occupation by China in Jammu and Kashmir is approximately 38000 sq. km. In addition, under the so-called Sino-Pakistan 'boundary agreement' of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded approximately 5120 sq. km. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.

3. While reiterating the determination to resolve the boundary question in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner, the two sides have agreed, in the interim, on concrete measures to ensure that peace and tranquillity is effectively maintained in the border areas.

BANGLADESH :

The demarcation of land boundary between Bangladesh and India is still to be completed. The Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement was signed in 1974. Full implementation of provisions of this Agreement requires demarcation of the boundary, and exchange of adverse possessions and enclaves. The work on identification of enclaves to be exchanged has been completed. The boundary demarcation work, along with complete identification of adverse possessions has been taken in hand by the survey authorities of India and Bangladesh. Thereafter, legal and constitutional requirements have to be fulfilled prior to the implementation of the Agreement. The areas of the boundary which are yet to be demarcated are 36 km in West Bengal, 3 km in Assam and 1.6 km in Tripura. Additionally, 155 km of fluid boundary on the rivers Sonai, Ichhamati, Kalindi, Raimangal and Haribhanga in the West Bengal sector also needs to be demarcated.

2. Government have been holding regular discussions and field surveys in cooperation with Bangladesh authorities towards completion of boundary demarcation. The last Indo-Bangladesh Conference was held in Dhaka on July 18-24, 1997.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न संख्या: 941

पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सीमा विवाद हल करने के संबंध में 31.07.1997 को
राज्यसभा में उत्तर देने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न संख्या 941 के मान [क]
से [ग] के संबंध में उचित विचार

पाकिस्तान :

पाकिस्तान ने जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य में लगभग 78,000 वर्ग कि.मी. भारतीय क्षेत्र पर अवैध कब्जा कर रखा है। इसके अतिरिक्त पाकिस्तान ने 1963 के तथाकथित चीन-पाकिस्तान सीमा करार के अन्तर्गत चीन को पाकिस्तान अधिभूत कश्मीर का 5120 वर्ग कि.मी. भारतीय क्षेत्र अवैध रूप से चीन को तौप दिया है। [सैनिकी क्षेत्र में सीमा की व्याख्या पर भी भारत और पाकिस्तान में मतभेद हैं।] इस मामले पर बातचीत के पांच दौर हो चुके हैं। दोनों देशों के बीच समुद्री सीमा का भी अभी तक रेखांकन नहीं हुआ है।

2. सरकार भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सभी बकाया मतलों को शिमला समझौते के अन्तर्गत बातचीत द्वारा शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से हल करने के लिए बचनबद्ध है। दोनों देशों के बीच औपचारिक अधिकारी स्तर की वार्ता हाल ही में शुरू हुई है। 19-23 जून, 1997 को इस्लामाबाद में शुरू हुई विदेश तयिब स्तर की वार्ता के दूसरे दौर के अन्त में जारी संयुक्त वक्तव्य में दोनों देशों के बीच बकाया मतलों पर व्यापक तत्कारात्मक तथा सतत बातचीत के लिए स्पष्टता तैयार करने की व्यवस्था है।

चीन :

भारत-चीन सीमा प्रश्न के संबंध में अनुसूचित मतलें हैं, जिन पर दोनों देशों के बीच 1950 से ही बातचीत चल रही है। इन मतलों पर दिसम्बर, 1988 में प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गान्धी की यात्रा के पश्चात् दोनों देशों के बीच स्थापित संयुक्त कार्य-दल तथा सितम्बर, 1993 में प्रधान मंत्री श्री पी.वी. नरसिंह राव की यात्रा के पश्चात् स्थापित विशेषज्ञ दल में विचार-विमर्श किया जाता रहा है। संयुक्त कार्य की नौ बैठकें सम्पन्न हुई हैं तथा विशेषज्ञ दल की पांच बैठकें हुई हैं।

2. जम्मू और कश्मीर का लगभग 38,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र चीन के कब्जे में है। इसके अलावा, 1963 के तथाकथित चीन-पाकिस्तान सीमा करार के तहत पाकिस्तान ने पाकिस्तान अधिभूत कश्मीर के लगभग 5,120 वर्ग किलोमीटर भारतीय प्रदेश को अवैध रूप से चीन को दे दिया था।

3. सीमा मतलें का निरूपण, तर्कसंगत तथा परस्पर रूप से स्वीकार्य हल निकालने के संकल्प को दोहराते हुए, दोनों पक्ष अन्तरिम रूप से, ऐसे ठोस उपाय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सहमत हुए हैं, जिनसे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में शान्ति और अमन को प्रभावी रूप से बनाए रखा जाए।

बंगलादेश :

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बंगलादेश और भारत के बीच भू-सीमा के निर्धारण का कार्य अभी पूरा होना है। भारत-बंगलादेश भू-सीमा करार 1974 में सम्पन्न हुआ था। इस करार के प्रावधानों का पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए सीमा निर्धारण और गलत कब्जों और अन्तः क्षेत्रों का आदान-प्रदान आवश्यक है। आदान-प्रदान किए जाने वाले अन्तः क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। सीमा निर्धारण का कार्य गलत ढंग से किए कब्जों का पता लगाने के साथ-साथ भारत और बंगलादेश के सर्वेक्षण प्राधिकारियों द्वारा शुरू किया गया है। इसके बाद, करार के क्रियान्वयन से पूर्व, कानूनी और संवैधानिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जाना है। सीमा के जिन क्षेत्रों का अभी निर्धारण किया जाना है उनमें 36 किलोमीटर क्षेत्र पश्चिम बंगाल में, 3 किलोमीटर आसाम में और 1.6 कि.मी. त्रिपुरा में है। इसके अतिरिक्त पश्चिम बंगाल के सोनाई, छप्पामती, कालिंदी, रायमंगल और हरिमोना नदियों पर 155 किलोमीटर की जलपथ सीमा क्षेत्र का भी निर्धारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

2. सरकार सीमा के निर्धारण को पूरा करने की दिशा में बंगलादेश के प्राधिकारियों के सहयोग से बराबर विचार-विमर्श और सर्वेक्षण कर रही है। भारत बंगलादेश सीमा सम्मेलन की पिछली बैठक 18 से 24 जुलाई, 1997 तक ढाका में हुई थी।

R A J Y A S A B H A

TO BE ANSWERED ON 14-8-1997

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2610

RELEASE OF FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT WORKS IN THE NORTH-EAST

2610. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

प्रधानमन्त्री महोदय

(a) whether Government are aware that a sum of Rs. 6100 crores was announced by the Prime Minister for development works in the North-East;

(b) if so, how much funds have so far been released and what is the progress in this regard; and

(c) if not what do Government propose to do in the matter?

A N S W E R

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन राज्य मन्त्री श्रीमती रत्नमाला सावनूर

MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
(SMT. RATNAMALA SAVANUR)

(a): The then Prime Minister issued a statement on 27th October, 1996 at Guwahati pertaining to new initiatives for NE region comprising programmes/schemes/projects for economic development of seven North-Eastern States. The estimated cost of the projects/schemes envisaged in the statement amounted to about Rs. 6100.00 crore.

(b) & (c) : A statement showing the details of progress of implementation of these programmes/schemes/projects, funds released and balance action required is annexed.

Dr. Arun Kumar

RSO/SEN-26/0

PROFORMA

PROJECTS COVERED IN "NEW INITIATIVES FOR NE REGION" (JULY 1997)

NAME	ESTIMATED COST (RS. CRS)	ACTION TAKEN	BALANCE ACTION REQUIRED	EXPECTED DATE OF SANCTION
1.	2	3	4	5

NAGALAND

1. Doyang HEP (3X25 MW)

127.8

Proposal received from the NEEPCO for additional budgetary support of Rs.57 crores for 1996-97. Inter-Ministerial meeting held with Internal Finance. The proposal for additional fund was considered in the meeting taken by Cabinet Secretary on 27-1-97. Additional Rs.30 crores released in March 1997 by NEC for Doyang HEP.

A sum of Rs.67 crores (Comprising Rs.30 Cr. Net Budgetary support, Rs.25 Cr. SLR and Rs.12 Cr. LIC loan) has been provided in BE 1997-98 for this project.

NEEPCO to expedite completion of the work. Requirement of additional funds, if any, in 1997-98 would be provided by NEC. Rs.7.50 Cr. released upto 30 June, 1997. (1997-98).

The present anticipated completion cost of the project has increased from Rs.384.75 crores to Rs.557.87 crores. NEEPCO to submit proposals for RCE by 30-7-97.

The balance amount for completing the project is Rs.234.86 crores as per revised scheduled indicated

30-9-1997

Total expenditure on the project upto 30-6-97 is Rs.332.65 Cr.

1997-98	NBS	70.00 Cr.
1999-99	NBS	90.00 Cr.
1999-2000	NBS	40.00 Cr.
2000-2001	NBS	19.67 Cr.

Rs.50 crores has been allocated by the Ministry of Power as net budgetary support for 1997-98. Additional requirement of of funds will have to be met by Supplementary Grants.

Helicopter Services

20

State Government has given concurrence

MHA is processing proposal for approval 30-8-1997 of Cabinet.

Airport at Dimaapur

10.73

Construction of new terminal complex costing Rs.9.85 crores is in progress and likely to be completed by Jan 97 Ministry of Civil Aviation have indicated that further extension on runway and installation of ILS is not feasible due to high obstacles in the approach segment.

State Government informed of the position.

Hospital for referral facilities at Kohima

25 (balance work)

Expert Team from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has visited Nagaland for discussions with State Government officials. The Committee has recommended - (a) To improve the diagnostic and

It has been decided that as announced by the PM, the work will be done at the Naga Hospital, Kohima and provision made in the State plan accordingly. Proposal awaited by Planning Commission from State Govt

30-8-1997

investigative facilities at the Hospital, the Team has recommended additional equipment and staff so that most of the super speciality patients can be attended to at the Naga Hospital. This will entail cost of Rs.10 crores.

(b) The Hospital being very old, requires new constructions namely, casualty/emergency; OPD complex; diagnostic complex; nursing home; kitchen; laundry; incinerator; OT complex, nursing school; staff quarters; and renovation to the other buildings/ construction activities. The remaining Rs. 15.00 crores may be spent on these buildings. Construction activities.

(c) A hospital consultancy firm may be appointed to give detailed plans about these buildings as per the requirement.

(d) Manpower development: The Team has recommended additions to the staff i.e. medical as well as para-medical. For super speciality functions, consultants from each department may be sent to premier institutions in the country for a period of six months to one year so that they are able to handle the equipments and patients properly. Similarly, para medical staff i.e. lab technicians/nurses can be sent for three to six months for this training.

(e) Starting of Diplomat of National Board (DNB) Courses: As the various departments develop and also the library facilities develop in the institution, certain departments can start DNB course. This will help them in making available specialists for utilisation in the State.

The Planning Commission has been requested to include this in the State Plan of Nagaland and provide Rs.25 crores for this scheme in the Ninth Plan.

Dimapur Growth Centre: The project report is under appraisal with the IDBI

Ministry of Finance moved for additionality of Rs.10 crores in RE 1996-97. This was discussed in meeting taken by Cabinet Secretary on 27-1-97.

The State Govt has submitted a revised project report in April 97 for setting up a growth centre at Dimapur. It has been learnt that the project is undergoing a major change and the proposal is already with the State Cabinet for approval. After the approval of the State Cabinet they will send the project report for appraisal by the concerned Central agencies.

No progress reported so far. Releases yet to be made by Dept. of Education /UGC. Steps have been taken to open a new Budget head in Ministry of HRD to meet the commitment in 97-98.

Infrastructure for Nagaland University

Industrial Growth Centre

Sanction of project

38

7. Four Laning of
NH-39 (Dimapur
Chumuk-Dema)

i) Survey completed. A special Committee constituted by Hon'ble Governor to speed up land acquisition and shifting of services like power and water supply lines.

Sanction of LA estimate.

Dimapur by-pass

Nagaland PWD requested to furnish alignment for the congested portion of Dimapur bypass. A provision of Rs. 1 cr. proposed in Annual plan 1997-98 for land acquisition.

10

8. Additional
allocation for
TAY

Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment will consider release of Rs. 10 crores at the end of the Financial Year if savings are available.

30-8-1997

Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment to identify savings and release funds. If no savings are possible in 1996-97, additional Rs. 10 crores would be provided in BE 1997-98 for Nagaland. Additional

Rs. 11.64 lakhs released in March 1997. State Govt to submit Utilisation certificates.

A S S A M

1. Fund needed to complete Jorihopa Bridge (for balance work)

Balance of Rs.12.44 Cr. is provided in the BE 1997-98. Rs.4 crore from vote on a/c (Rs.3 crores to Railways & Rs.1 Crore to Assam, PWD) released and cheques forwarded during May 97 Railways requested to reconcile the actual amount outstanding against this Ministry in July, 1997.

2. Rail-cum-Road Bridge Bogibheg 1000

Final location survey and updated estimates awaited. Work inaugurated by Prime Minister on 22-1-97

3. Guwahati Airport (balance work) 130

For upgradation of the Airport land is being acquired by the State Govt. Rs.16.68 crores provided in Annual Plan 1997-98 of AAI.

Balance amount of Rs.8.44 crores is being released.

It is reported by the Railways that ban on quarries in forest areas in terms of the orders of the Supreme Court has led to acute shortage of aggregates and ballast, affecting progress adversely.

The work for completion of bridge and line upto Goalpara by DEC, 97 and the line from Guwahati to Goalpara by MFC, 98.

Rs.15 crores has been provided in Railway Budget for 97-98. Sharing of the cost of the project among the different beneficiaries is to be sorted out.

In order to make Guwahati a regional hub, 1-10-1997 the AAI has already commenced work for the modernisation of terminal and expansion of runway at Guwahati airport to make it of international standards. The action for acquisition of additional 243 acres of land has already been initiated with the State Govt. and Rs.9 crores have already been deposited as advance as against the total estimated cost of Rs.11.47 crores.

Detailed estimate for runway extension, and other associated facilities would be worked out after taking over the land.

Construction of a new International Cargo Complex is being taken up during 1997-98 at an estimated cost of Rs.15 crores at Guwahati. AAI has initiated action with the State Govt for acquisition of 243 acres of land and has already paid a sum of Rs.9 crores. On the land to be acquired by AAI, it has plans to set up an International Air Cargo Complex and AAI has made a provision of Rs.173 crores for modernisation and development of Guwanati Airport during the Ninth Plan, which includes extension of runway to 2000' for facilitating operations of B747-400 aircraft, development of new International Terminal and a New International Cargo Complex.

30-8-97

30-8-97

Phase I work (Arrival lounge) completed and commissioned. Phase II work in progress.

Work in progress

Completed and commissioned on 31-3-97

Work may be taken up during the Ninth Plan after taking over the land and availability of adequate traffic potential

(a) Expansion/modification of terminal building

(b) Extension of apron

(c) Installation of Radars

(d) Construction of international terminal building

17.15

2.51

29.90

25.00

15.00 (e) Construction of International cargo complex

-do-

3.00 (f) Upgradation of ground lighting facilities

Work may be taken up alongwith runway extension work.

4. Three Inds. Growth Centres

75

(1) Chariduar Growth Centre: The project report submitted by the financial agency i.e. IFCI was considered by the Project Appraisal Committee in Department IP and P on 14-11-96 and the State Govt asked to resubmit the report with suggested modifications within a week. The report has since been received.

Scheme has been approved and Rs. 50 lakhs released

(2) Matia Growth Centre:

The State Govt. request for change of location to Balijana Gorwth Centre to Matia in the same district of Goalpara was speedily approved on 21-11-96. The project report on the changed location has now been received from the State Govt. in March 1997. The project report has been considered by the Project Appraisal Committee on 11-6-97 and it will now be placed before the Apex Committee for final approval.

30-8-97

30-8-97

(3) Sonapur Growth Centre
Project report received from State
Govt and circulated to all appraising
agencies. At meeting convened on
30-1-97, State Govt. asked to furnish
information to IFCI (appraising agency)

30-8-1997

5. Flood Control works/Brahmaputra
500
This issue was discussed with Chief
Ministers of the NE States by Union
Minister of Water Resources at
Guwahati on 5-12-1996.
Rs.20.00 crores provided in 97-98.

The re-location of growth centre Sonapur
in district Kamrup was speedily approved
on 21-11-96 by the Central Govt. and the
project report was circulated for appraisal
by the lead Financial Agency (IFCI) and
related Central Govt. Depts. However, in the
PAC meeting held on 11-6-97
representatives of the State Government
indicated that the change of location is
under consideration by them, and revised
project report will be submitted.

(i) Investment clearance for pagladiva
multi-purpose project (Rs.480 crores)
to be accorded by Planning Commission
Techno-economic clearance from Min. of
Water Resources and environment
clearance from Ministry of Environment
& Forest obtained.

Meeting held on 11-3-97
by Planning Commission. Certain
compliances to be done by Min. of Water
Resources before case for investment
clearance is processed in the Planning
Commission. This is getting delayed.

30-8-1997

(ii) Harnag Drainage scheme (Rs.12 crores)
Some issues are to be sorted out
before the scheme is considered by the

PG Bottling Plant 27.29

Numaligarh Refinery 1650 (balance work)

Survey/soil investigation completed. Land development work commenced. Purchase order for air compressors and DG sets placed. Tender for 2X150 MT Bullets under finalisation. M/s. MECON, Govt of India Undertaking appointed as turnkey consultant for the project. M/S. MECON have commenced detailed engineering work.

it is now reported that balance requirement of fund is Rs.2190.60 crores. Secretary to PM had taken a meeting on 21-2-97. Rs.100 crores released in March 1997.

(iii)

Planning Commission for investment clearance. Based on the deliberations of the meeting on 11-3-97 indicated above, a reference has been made to Ministry of Water Resources for compliance. The reply from the Ministry is awaited. This is also getting delayed. The investigation works on Majuli Island along with model experiments are proposed to be taken up by Brahmaputra Board in 1997-98. The Standing Committee of the Brahmaputra Board has approved the estimates for these works and necessary funds provided in BE 1997-98.

Project is expected to be completed by October, 1998.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to process proposal for approval of revised estimates and release of funds in 1997-98. Draft Cabinet Note under submission.

30-8-1997

In the Annual Plan allocations for 1997-98, Rs.436 crores have been provided as OADB loan. Against this, OADB has already released Rs.149.30 crores during the current financial year. It is proposed to get more funds through Budget in RE 1997-98 in case OADB funds are inadequate.

1. Indira Gandhi Health Inst. 74

M E G H A L A Y A

Expert Team from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has visited Meghalaya. Rs.1 crore sanctioned

Additional Rs.3.5 crores released by Min. of Health and FW in March 1997. 30-8-1997

This was discussed in the meeting taken by Cabinet Secretary on 27-1-97. Additional 97 posts in B,C & D Categories created. 52 posts advertised for filling up.

Project report for Phase II to be finalised and approval of Cabinet to be taken. Ministry of Health to include this in Ninth Plan.

Selection will be completed by end April, 1997.

2. Shillong by-pass Road 16

11 Additional posts of Group 'A' level also been created. Notice inviting tender for medical equipment issued.

State Govt. have proposed new alignment. Work for survey of a new alignment of the National Highway by-pass from Barapani-Bhoilymbong-Diengpasoh-Mawryngkneng has been entrusted to M/s. Rites and the survey report is likely to be available by April, 1997.

After receipt of proposal from State Govt this is to be appraised. Proposal to be sanctioned by MOST. Provision to be made in the Ninth Plan. 30-8-1998

Rs.8.50 Cr. provided in Annual Plan of MOST for 1997-98 for LA and improvement of low grade sections.

30-8-1997

3. Railhead at
Burnihat

5

Fresh survey taken up. Govt. of Meghalaya have suggested to the Ministry of Railways to change the alignment to Jhalukbari-Burnihat-Shillong.

Survey of Digaru-Burnihat has since been completed and is under examination in the Railway Board. Under request from the State Govt. a new alignment from Azra is being examined. Provision to be made in Ninth Plan.

4. Umroi Airport

30-8-1997

Feasibility for upgradation doubtful. State Govt. have requested for fresh feasibility study. MHA have requested Ministry of Civil Aviation to carry out a fresh technical feasibility study in the light of the issues raised by the State Govt.

Expert Team has carried out site inspection and study. The report is awaited.

28-2-1998

5. Satellite Township
near Shillong

Min. of Urban Affairs & Employment to assist State Govt. in finalising the project. Detailed plan and estimates called for from Chief Planner of the Ministry of Urban Affairs. Project to be posed for external funding after receipt. Adequate provision for this to be made in Central and State Ninth Plan.
On the basis of outline proposal sent by TCPO, the State Govt. have been requested to prepare the project proposals which has not been received as yet.

30-8-1997

6. Regional
Biological
Products
Unit

3.50
Approx.

Regional Biological Products Unit:- This unit is proposed to be taken up initially under the Central Sector with a view to

Dept. of Animal Husbandry and ICAR will prepare project reports and accord sanction. Provision to be included in Ninth Plan.

producing vaccines to control the disease commonly found in piggery/ poultry etc. Swine fever, foot and mouth diseases etc. The requirement for the infrastructure at Upper Shillong is Rs.1.20 crores for office buildings and Rs.0.90 crores for residential buildings. The project is expected to become self-sustaining after 5 years by which time it will be transferred to the State. Consultation with ICAR and also with the Min. of Animal Husbandry is going on.

Mendipathar Growth Centre: The project report is under appraisal with the IFCI.

Considered at Apex Committee Meeting on 12-2-97 for final approval. Approved in March 1997 and first instalment of Central Assistance of Rs.50 lakhs released.

7. Industrial Growth Centre
25
8. Institute for Hotel Management

The Commissioner & Secretary, Tourism, Govt. of Meghalaya mentioned that this is Central Sector Project and to begin with, the premises of the Orchid Hotel, Shillong will be utilised so that the Institute of Hotel Management may start functioning from April-May, 1997. In the long term, the land for setting up of the permanent campus for the Institute will be identified later.

Ministry of Tourism to take further action to implement the project. 30-8-1997

9. Dowki Bridge
connecting
Bangladesh
20
Including
approach
road

Estimate for consultancy services
for preparation of DPR for new
bridge sanctioned for 0.35 cr. on
19-3-97. The work stand already
awarded to M/s.RITES.

Construction of Dawki bridge
proposed in Annual Plan 1997-98
with a provision of Rs.10 crores.

Additional item announced by the Prime Minister during May 19-23, 1997

Declaration of Damra-
Baghmara Road as NH
in Assam and Meghalaya
States

.Details of existing road in order to consider
to consider declaration of new NH asked for
from Governments of Meghalaya and Assam
vide letters dated 13th June and 9th July,
respectively.

M I Z O R A M

1. Tutorial HEP 425

Loan agreement signed on 25-2-97 with OECF in Tokyo. Environment clearance transferred to NEEPCO. CEA is to transfer TEC to NEEPCO. Pre PIB note circulated by Ministry of Power.

PIB note to be finalised and CCEA approval obtained. Provision to be included in Ninth Plan. Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 9 Crores in 1997-98.

30-8-1997

Action is being initiated for tendering for the appointment of the Consultant to the Project.

2. State Referral Hospital 40

Expert team from Ministry of Health & FW have held discussions at Aizawl with State Government officials

It has been intimated that the State Govt. could not forward the proposal to the Ministry of Health for inclusion of the project in the Annual Plan of the State of Mizoram as they had not received the project report from ISHA, Bangalore. The State Govt. have requested that the proposal submitted by them may be taken up with the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Ninth Five Year Plan of the State.

30-8-1997

3. Aizawl Urban Drinking water Supply (Phase II) 130

State Govt. of Mizoram submitted DPR to Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. The scheme has been technically cleared on 17-3-97 at a revised cost of Rs.177.90 crores. Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is

Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment to examine and process for approval of CCEA. Provision to be made in Ninth Plan.

30-8-1997

sending proposal to the Planning Commission for making provision in the Ninth Plan.

30-8-1997

Rs. 2 crores released to the State Govt. by the Planning Commission.

Matter taken up with Planning Commission.
Planning Commission have made a provision for allocation of Rs.16 crores in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Approved in March, 1997. First instalment of Central Assistance of Rs.50 lakhs released.

Luangmual Growth Centre: The project report was considered by the Apex Committee headed by Secretary (ID) and the State Government was advised to down size the project and resubmit the report.

State Government has reported that they have acquired 300 acres of land for the Growth Centre.

Additional item announced by the Prime Minister during May 19-23, 1997

Details of existing roads alongwith cost of upgradation asked for from Govts of Manipur and Mizoram/Nagaland vide letters dated 16th June and 9th July 1997 respectively.

T R I P U R A

1. Tumarghat
Agartala Rly
line

525

Project inaugurated by PM on 23-10-1996. A Dy. CE posted at Agartala and project office set up.

Preliminary work such as pegging of alignment on ground, preparation of land acquisition plan being taken up. Provision of Rs. 10 crores made in 1997-98 Railway Budget.

GM, NF Railway has been requested by State Govt to place Rs. 1 crore with DM and Collector, West Tripura for acquisition of land and to start joint survey for preparing formal land acquisition proposal.

India Reserve
Batteries (Two)

10

Sanction accorded on 24-11-96 and 31-1-97 for 2 IR Bns. by MHA. First instalment of Rs. 2.25 crores released.

State Govt to recruit personnel, train, and commission Bns. within 1 year. Work of raising first battalion started. Preliminary action taken for raising Second Battalion.

Upgradation of
Agartala Airport
(Balance
work)

30

Total project cost Rs. 46.76 crores of which Rs. 3.76 crores received from NEC
Rs. 9.58 Crores provided in Annual Plan 1997-98 of AAI.

Rs. 39.18 crores provision to be made in the Ninth Plan.

30-8-1997

Resurfacing of the runway has been done. National Airport Authority requested to send details of action plan for taking up extension of runway and construction of terminal building.

(a) Expansion/modification of terminal building including construction of new fire stations	Tendering stage. Work likely to be awarded in July 1997. Execution period two years from the date of commencement of work	
(b) Acquisition of land for extn. of runway from 6000' to 7500'	The State Govt. has been requested in Nov. 96 for acquiring land and hand over to AAI free of cost for the purpose.	
4. LPG Bottling Plant	6.79	Filling commenced. Work completed
5. Industrial Growth Centre	25	<p>Uttar Champamura: The Project report was considered by the Apex Committee headed by Secretary (ID) and the State Govt was advised to down size the project and resubmit the report. The project report is awaited from the State Govt.</p> <p>At meeting convened on 30-1-97, it was informed by representative of State Govt. that compact area is not available and hence a proposal for change of site is under consideration of State Cabinet. It was clarified to representative of State Govt that split locations for setting up of Growth Centre in NE States are allowed.</p>
6. Upgradation of Agartala-Sabroom Highway	60	<p>Project report for Growth Centre has been prepared at estimated cost of Rs.15 crores. 240 acres of land identified.</p> <p>Govt. of Tripura have entrusted road under Article 258A of Constitution of India to Border Roads Development Board for five</p>
State Govt. had made provision of Rs.10 crores in the Annual Plan 1997-98.		30-8-1997

years for upgradation to NH Standards and maintenance vide letter dated 6th May 1997. Sanction accorded by DG, Border Roads.

Estimate for Rs. 860 lakhs from Km 2.69 to 15.80 nd Km. 90 to Km. 105 is under process of sanction. Survey work between km 81-90 is in process. Estimates from km 66 to 81 is under preparation.

1. Widening NH-53
Imphal-Jiribam

130

Road is with Border Road Organisation works have commenced part section between Imphal and Jiribam. Border Roads have sanctioned works from KMs 3.20 to KMs 96 and KMs 101.0 to KMs 122.0 for Rs. 31.65 crores. Detailed estimates of other sectors under preparation.

Provision to be made in Ninth plan for this. Rs. 573.25 lakhs has been provided in BE 1997-98 for this work. The work in the remaining stretches is to be sanctioned during 1997-98.

30-9-1997

2. Sports Infra-structure

17.1

Rs. 10 crores released by Planning Commission

Dept. of Sports and Youth Affairs have stated that they have no provision to meet the additional requirement of Rs. 7.10 crores. They have suggested that the balance of Rs. 7.10 crores should also be released by the Planning Commission as Special Central Plan Assistance. Intervention by PMU would be required to sort out the matter.

30-8-1997

3. Industrial Growth Centre

25

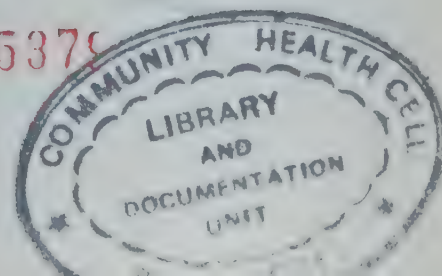
Kanglatongbi Growth Centre: The project Appraisal Committee considered the report and advised the State Govt to submit additional information which is awaited from the State Government.

At meeting held on 30-1-97, representative of State explained that land earmarked has been

In the Project Appraisal meeting held by the Central Govt. on 30 Jan, 97, it came to light that due to disturbed law and order situation there has been encroachment upon the land allocation for this Growth Centre. The State of Manipur has given an assurance that they would be forwarding the detailed project report for a new project of land allocation being delayed.

30-8-1997

05378



encroached and State Govt. is to decide shifting of the site within a fortnight.

the State Government.

4. LPG Bottling Plant 34.32

Plant to be commissioned by December 1998

Land acquired. Possession yet to be handed over. Payment of Rs.19.20 lakhs made to State Govt. for cost of land. State Govt. reminded to expedite handing over of land to IOC.

5. Upgradation of RIMS 90

JS(NE) visited Imphal on 27 Jan, 1997 and held discussion. Expert team from Min. of Health and FW had visited RIMS on 18th Feb. 97

Report of the Inter-Ministerial team circulated. Meeting held on 20-3-97 to consider the report proposed approved by Inter-Ministerial Committee. Draft Note for Cabinet under submission for comments of Planning Commission/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

6. Loktak Tour Stream HEP 426

Forest clearance for project has been received. Approval in principal for diversion of 195 ha. of forest land (excluding 55 ha. earmarked for office and colony) for Loktak Down Stream Hydro Electric Project in Manipur accorded subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. After receipt of the compliance report from the State Govt. in respect of the conditions stipulated, final approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 will be issued.

Chief Minister, Manipur wrote to MOS(P) on 23-11-96 for taking it up by NMPC Ltd. In reply the Ministry of Power is willing to offer the following services

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1997)

MILITANCY IN MANIPUR

1622. SIRI S.M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of casualties both civilian and army/para-military personnel suffered during the last six months of militancy in Manipur including the number of militants killed/nabbed;
- (b) whether the three level command system is in operation in Manipur; if so, the details thereof and the results achieved therefrom;
- (c) whether the system has ever been reviewed by Government;
- (d) whether the State Government of Manipur has requested for additional forces from Central Government to tackle the situation, if so, the response thereto; and
- (e) the share of Manipur in the Central package recently announced for North Eastern States and the percentage thereof so far utilised?

• • • •

गृह मंत्री तथा राज्य मंत्री : श्री मो० फ़क़दूल दर :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MOND. M. QECOL DAR)

(a) :- The details for the period from 1st January, 1997 to 30 July, 1997 are as follows:-

No. of Civilians killed	No. of army/ police personnel killed	No. of militants killed	No. of militants nabbed
130	57	98	243

(b) & (c):- The counter-insurgency operations in Manipur are coordinated through a 3 level structure, i.e., State Level Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, the Operational Committee under the Army Commander and District Level Committees under the respective Deputy Commissioners. The arrangement and the situation in Manipur is reviewed from time to time at various levels. It was last reviewed on 16 July, 1997.

Contd... 2/-

--: 2 :-

Rajya Sabha USQ No. 1622 for 6.8.1997.

(d) :- Yes, sir. 5 coys of the CPPF have been airlifted into Manipur during July, 1997 in addition to the already deployed units of the Central Para-Military Forces and the Army.

(e) :- As per the new initiatives for the North Eastern Region announced at Guwahati on 27 October, 1996, Manipur State is to receive Rs. 703.10 crores for 7 identified projects/schemes. In addition, Manipur will also benefit from the other infrastructure development schemes proposed to be undertaken for the North Eastern Region. So far, the Central Government have released Rs. 10.192 crores for the schemes in Manipur.

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R A J Y A _ S A B H A

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1653.

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1997.

Survey of drought hit and tribal infested villages.

1653. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT

be pleased to state:

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्री

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to survey of some 150 villages in the drought hit and tribal infested areas of Melghat, conducted by Anubhav Shiksha Kendra a voluntary organisation, as published in the Indian Express of June 23, 1997;
- (b) whether the survey reveals conditions of abject poverty, scarcity including water scarcity and neglect manifest in starvation deaths amongst the tribals; and
- (c) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure alleviation of the condition of the draught hit tribals of this region?

A N S W E R

MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT

(SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU)

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्री

॥ श्री के. येरन्नायडु ॥

(a) : Yes, the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Indian Express of June 23, 1997.

(b) to (c) : The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment is implementing various Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programmes such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) throughout the country including Melghat area of Maharashtra. The main objective of these programmes is to provide wage/self employment to rural poor living below the poverty line including the tribal population. Besides, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to provide potable drinking water to rural poor including tribals and Drought prone Area Programme (DPAP) to minimise adverse effects of

drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources are also being implemented. While implementing these programmes, special assistance/preference is given to tribals as per laid down guidelines.

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LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO.19

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD JULY, 1997

FUNDS OF ERADICATION OF MALARIA

*19. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

(प्रेस नोट)

- (a) the details of funds allocated to State Governments for eradication of Malaria during each of the last three years and its utilisation so far, State-wise;
- (b) whether some State Governments have urged the Union Government that the funds allocated to them is meagre and due to financial constraint, the eradication programmes have been affected;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY
OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

....

(a):

The Central assistance provided to the State Governments during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 under the National Malaria Eradication Programme may be seen in the Annexure.

(b) to (d):

The National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is being implemented as a Category II Centrally Sponsored Plan/Scheme on 50:50 Cost Sharing basis between the Centre and the States.

The Central assistance is essentially in kind ie. drugs, selected insecticides and other material assistance. The State Govts are responsible for providing requisite staff, vehicles and other operational expenditure from out of their 50% share.

However, since December, 1994 the Seven North Eastern States are being provided 100% Central assistance.

Requests have been received from several States from time to time to raise Central financial assistance. Additional Central assistance in kind is provided in specific emergent/outbreak conditions, keeping in view State demand, technical assessment through experts and availability of funds with the Central Govt for the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

To supplement the limited budgetary resources under NMEP, a World Bank assisted Malaria control project has been successfully negotiated to cover essentially 100 districts in 7 Malaria Endemic States and 19 cities/towns in the country. This project envisages a financial outlay of Rs.891.04 crores spread over a period of 5 years to be shared between World Bank (IDA soft window) and Govt. of India.

ANNEXURESTATEMENT SHOWING CENTRAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO THE STATES/UTs DURING
1994-95, 1995-96 & 1996-97 UNDER N.M.E.P.(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	712.57	251.22	634.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.06	295.29	126.90
3.	Assam	540.78	2014.62	1660.83
4.	Bihar	385.11	133.08	206.76
5.	Goa	13.68	4.78	3.46
6.	Gujarat	970.06	848.19	471.75
7.	Haryana	341.84	195.32	327.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	109.68	117.72	119.82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	85.20	15.05	119.13
10.	Karnataka	475.65	463.42	853.62
11.	Kerala	51.88	51.57	53.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1682.01	1228.26	769.35
13.	Maharashtra	1121.65	1362.77	2405.71
14.	Manipur	105.71	350.00	303.28
15.	Meghalaya	84.85	322.87	201.97
16.	Mizoram	79.66	357.29	106.07
17.	Nagaland	150.11	364.87	122.45
18.	Orissa	236.08	434.76	248.15
19.	Punjab	377.52	325.12	282.79
20.	Rajasthan	560.59	1196.57	2025.35
21.	Sikkim	0.80	14.24	39.34
22.	Tamil Nadu	137.35	153.67	150.39
23.	Tripura	114.65	404.12	300.67
24.	Uttar Pradesh	690.78	349.96	941.71
25.	West Bengal	449.64	445.16	772.70
26.	Chandigarh	91.33	349.43	117.88
27.	Delhi	10.42	23.24	15.12
28.	A & N Islands	104.96	69.56	94.04
29.	Chandigarh	55.20	24.49	46.33
30.	D & N Haveli	19.56	22.82	12.73
31.	Daman & Diu	7.10	4.08	8.60
32.	Lakshadweep	3.23	3.33	2.10
Total =		10095.71	12198.07	13546.25

✓
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 185

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD JULY, 1997

WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE FOR ANTI-MALARIA PROGRAMME

185. SRI M.A. CHARAN REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER (यश्वन्त सिंह) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank is helping India for anti-malaria programmes;
- (b) if so, the programmes that have been assisted by the World Bank;
- (c) the total project cost, the World Bank has agreed to provide to control malaria spread in India; and
- (d) the extent to which the India has been able to control the spread of Malaria?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) to (c): An enhanced Malaria Control Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 891.04 crores has been successfully negotiated with the World Bank/International Development Association (IDA), who have agreed to provide concessional credit for a period of five years. This loan will cover around 85% of the total project cost net of taxes and the balance amount will have to be met by Govt. of India from budgetary sources.

The project will cover essentially 100 Districts in 7 peninsular States as well as 10 towns/Cities having high endemicity of malaria.

....2/-

Apart from supporting certain ongoing strategies, the proposed Project would facilitate the use of newer bio-friendly interventions such as Synthetic Pyrethroids, Medicated Mosquito Nets, Biolarvicides, Larvivorous fishes, Dipstick Blood Testing techniques, Artemisinin Compound, Manpower Development, enhanced Information Education and Communication activities and improved Management Information System.

(ii): With the implementation of the Modified Plan of Operation for Control of Malaria the incidence of malaria has been brought down from 6.47 million cases recorded in 1976 to around 2 million cases per annum since 1984.

✓
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 167

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD JULY, 1997

TUBERCULOSIS

167. SHRI MURALIDHARA JENA:

SHRI SOUMYA KUNJAN:

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (श्रीमती जयललिता), be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of people suffering from Tuberculosis in rural as well as in the urban areas of the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the programmes launched or likely to be launched to prevent T.B. in the country;
- (c) the details of funds provided to State Governments for implementing the said programmes during 1995-96 and 1996-97 and the allocation made for the year 1997-98; State-wise;
- (d) the amount actually utilized by the State Governments during the above period, State-wise; and
- (e) the achievements made in regard to controlling of Tuberculosis after implementation of said programmes?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) to (e) Statement is annexed.

.....

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.167 FOR ANSWER ON 23.7.97

(a) The incidence of TB in our country is 1.3 per 1000 population with no difference of incidence in rural or urban areas throughout the country.

(b) The National Tuberculosis Control Programme is implemented in the country since 1962. Since inception, the programme is integrated with the primary health care delivery system and implemented through Distt. T.B. Centres which are manned by trained medical and para-medical personnel and have laboratory facilities for diagnosis. 446 Distt. TB Centres have been established in the country. At these centres, free of cost diagnostic and treatment facilities (including free supply of anti-TB drugs) are provided to the TB patients. 292 districts out of 446, are providing short course chemotherapy drugs.

To achieve a cure rate of 85%, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been pilot tested at a population of 13.85 million. Encouraged with the results, of pilot project, Govt. has decided to expand the revised strategy in 102 districts in phased manner covering a population of 271.21 million. In addition to this, 203 SCC districts will be strengthened by providing necessary training and infrastructure for taking up the revised strategy.

(c)&(d) Under the Programme, Central assistance to the States is given in kind i.e., supply of anti-TB drugs and X-ray film rolls. A statement indicating the state-wise allocation and expenditure incurred in providing central assistance in kind under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme during 1995-96 and 1996-97 is given at Annexure-I. The allocations made for the year 1997-98 is given at Annexure-II.

(e) Consequent upon implementation of National Tuberculosis Control Programme the mortality ratio has decreased from 80/100000 population in 1970 to 53/100000 population in 1993. Further, the severer form of childhood TB is on the decline. Achievements in regard to New TB cases detected and put on treatment during the last 5 years are as under :

Year	New TB cases detected and put on treatment
1991-92	12.97 lakhs
1992-93	15.39 lakhs
1993-94	13.59 lakhs
1994-95	12.49 lakhs
1995-96	13.89 lakhs
1996-97	14.54 lakhs

-: 2 :-

Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, implemented in pilot sites, 13.65 million population have shown an average achievement of cure rate of 82%.

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L.S.V.S.G. 167 for 23-7-1997

Annexure I

**NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME
ALLOCATION EXPENDITURE 1995-96 TO 1996-97**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1995-96		1996-97	
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual
A.	STATES				
1	Andhra Pradesh	224.50	414.31	198.00	17.61
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.50	5.76	9.25	0.69
3	Assam	102.50	71.57	34.75	42.87
4	Bihar	448.50	273.92	152.50	141.59
5	Goa	38.75	7.13	9.25	6.63
6	Gujarat	193.75	445.69	211.50	11.74
7	Haryana	82.00	80.75	28.75	0.12
8	Himachal Pradesh	66.00	9.18	54.25	5.11
9	Jammu & Kashmir	53.00	57.17	13.50	0.19
10	Karnataka	199.50	191.06	92.25	15.06
11	Kerala	123.00	47.58	149.25	118.02
12	Madhya Pradesh	273.50	191.65	121.00	152.17
13	Maharashtra	392.50	916.38	410.00	23.24
14	Manipur	44.00	3.31	10.50	4.01
15	Meghalaya	40.50	6.67	9.75	10.64
16	Mizoram	36.25	3.06	8.75	6.16
17	Nagaland	37.25	11.29	9.00	3.21
18	Orissa	108.00	151.19	46.25	0.08
19	Punjab	99.00	37.70	35.50	18.78
20	Rajasthan	130.00	312.88	208.00	13.03
21	Sikkim	37.00	6.88	9.25	2.85
22	Tamil Nadu	276.50	265.01	127.00	13.61
23	Tripura	41.25	12.96	9.75	3.01
24	Uttar Pradesh	868.00	442.44	222.00	59.48
25	West Bengal	190.00	83.58	258.00	86.17
	Sub-Total	4143.75	4049.12	2438.00	756.09
B.	UNION TERRITORY (WITH LEGISLATURE)				
26	Pondicherry	37.75	-	3.00	2.15
C.	UNION TERRITORY (WITHOUT LEGISLATURE)				
27	A & N Islands	35.25	-	16.00	1.43
28	Chandigarh	26.25	-	20.00	1.06
29	D & N haveli	34.5	-	16.00	0.00
30	Delhi	52	70.86	171.00	15.28
31	Daman & Diu	34.25	-	18.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	34.25	-	15.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	216.50	70.86	256.00	17.77
D.	ASSISTANCE TO VOL. ORGANISATIONS	87.00	-	100.00	
E.	CENTRAL SECTOR				
	Health Education	64.00	-		
F.	TRAINING	40.00	-		
G.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME IN 20 NEW DISTRICTS				
		11.00	-		
H.	TB Cell at HQ.				47.66
I.	Grants-in-aid to TB Societies				539.82
	GRAND TOTAL	4600.00	4119.98	2797.00	1363.49

** Expenditure has been included in the expenditure for concerned State/U.T.

* Assistance to Voluntary Organisation - Expenditure figures included in State-wise break-up

STATE/UT-WISE ALLOCATION FOR THE YEAR 1997-98
(National Tuberculosis Control Programme)

				(Rs. in crores)
Sl. No.		General Component	Externally Aided Component as an additionality for World Bank assisted RNTCP	Total
States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.35	3.15	5.50
2	Bihar	3.00	4.28	7.28
3	Goa	0.04	0.00	0.04
4	Gujarat	1.02	2.46	3.48
5	Haryana	0.62	0.00	0.62
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.10	0.33	0.43
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0.29	0.00	0.29
8	Karnataka	1.38	2.13	3.51
9	Kerala	0.46	2.19	2.65
10	Madhya Pradesh	2.38	3.30	5.68
11	Maharashtra	2.29	3.90	6.19
12	Orissa	1.19	1.54	2.73
13	Punjab	0.76	0.00	0.76
14	Rajasthan	1.46	2.50	3.96
15	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.01
16	Tamil Nadu	1.86	2.66	4.52
17	Uttar Pradesh	5.01	6.88	11.89
18	West Bengal	1.58	4.38	5.96
	Sub-Total	25.80	39.70	65.50
For North Eastern States				
19	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.00	0.10
20	Assam	2.30	1.12	3.42
21	Manipur	0.09	0.11	0.20
22	Meghalaya	0.20	0.00	0.20
23	Mizoram	0.08	0.00	0.08
24	Nagaland	0.13	0.00	0.13
25	Tripura	0.30	0.00	0.30
	Sub-Total	3.20	1.23	4.43
UTs without Legislature				
26	A & N Islands	0.24	0.00	0.24
27	Chandigarh	0.52	0.00	0.52
28	D & N Haveli	0.11	0.00	0.11
29	Daman & Diu	0.08	0.00	0.08
30	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.00	0.05
	Sub-total	1.00	0.00	1.00
UTs with Legislature				
31	Pondicherry	1.00	0.00	1.00
32	Delhi	0.00	1.06	1.06
	Sub-Total	1.00	1.06	2.06
	Voluntary Organisation	1.00	0.00	1.00
	Total Allocation under Commodity Grant	32.00	42.00	74.00
	Cash Grant to Distt. TB Societies			
33			12.00	12.00
34	TB Cell at HQ. (Cash Grant)		4.00	4.00
	GRANT TOTAL	32.0	58.0	90.0

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LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 47

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD JULY, 1997

HEALTH SCHEMES

47. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI NARAYAN ATHWALAY:

SHRI S.B. THORAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (युवा मंत्री) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes implemented in the field of Health and Family Welfare to achieve the goal of health for all during the last three years and the amount provided to each State for their implementation, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of the -foresaid schemes in terms of the targets set and achievements made therefrom;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to restructure these schemes for effective implementation in the light of experience gained and deficiencies observed in implementation;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action plan chalked out for 1997-98; and

(f) the amount provided to each State for implementation of this action plan during 1997-98?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a): The details of the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the amount provided to each State/UT for the period 1994-95 to 1996-97 is at Annexure-I.

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(b) & (c): Performance of the schemes are reviewed periodically. Considerable strides have been made in the implementation and achievements of these programmes. The prevalence of leprosy has been reduced from 57.3/10,000 population in 1931 to 5.8 by March, 1997. Number of malaria cases have been brought down from 6.47 million in 1976 to 2.51 million in 1994. The mortality rate from T.B. has decreased from 30 per lakh population in 1970 to 53 in 1993. Prevalence of blindness has come down to 1.49%.

(d) & (e): In the light of experience gained in implementation of these schemes, various measures have been undertaken in terms of strengthening of infrastructure, development of manpower, improved IEC activities etc. for their effective implementation.

(f): A statement showing approved outlay for implementation of major Centrally Sponsored Schemes in States/UTs during 1997-98 is at Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-I

Central assistance to States/UTs under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Health & Family Welfare during 1994-95 to 1996-97
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	National Leprosy Eradication Programme			National T.B. Control Programme (Allocation)			National Malaria Eradication Programme (Expenditure)		
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	Andhra Pradesh	257.02	423.25	436.29	230.00	224.50	198.00	712.57	251.22	908.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.77	41.03	17.74	30.50	38.50	9.25	125.06	295.29	252.38
3	Assam	36.47	62.45	36.56	112.50	102.50	34.75	540.78	2014.62	1239.61
4	Bihar	180.75	426.34	374.90	207.00	448.50	152.50	385.11	133.08	236.47
5	Goa	3.84	19.15	4.39	11.25	38.75	9.25	13.68	4.78	10.54
6	Gujarat	77.57	140.18	61.11	282.00	193.75	211.50	970.06	848.19	607.45
7	Haryana	12.54	58.07	8.65	100.50	82.00	28.75	341.84	195.82	388.65
8	Himachal Pradesh	15.39	53.60	6.80	67.50	66.00	54.25	109.63	117.72	184.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	8.79	58.29	6.66	80.50	53.00	13.50	85.20	15.05	93.69
10	Karnataka	130.86	250.98	120.70	154.00	199.50	92.25	476.65	463.42	849.68
11	Kerala	109.72	165.35	111.55	95.00	123.00	149.25	51.68	51.57	37.54
12	Madhya Pradesh	216.81	372.70	292.54	395.00	273.50	121.00	1682.01	1228.26	708.36
13	Maharashtra	97.11	163.74	269.31	413.00	392.50	410.00	1121.65	1362.77	1789.54
14	Manipur	6.28	34.02	5.97	18.25	44.00	10.50	105.71	350.00	216.04
15	Meghalaya	10.53	30.54	10.65	18.25	40.50	9.75	84.85	322.87	223.59
16	Mizoram	14.21	19.60	16.24	18.25	36.25	8.75	79.66	357.29	227.66
17	Nagaland	6.18	23.44	10.49	18.25	37.25	9.00	150.11	364.87	234.89
18	Orissa	223.20	355.74	176.40	155.50	108.00	46.25	236.08	434.76	708.68
19	Punjab	25.58	53.14	24.49	150.50	99.00	35.50	377.52	325.12	535.86
20	Rajasthan	58.20	95.78	79.98	187.00	130.00	208.00	560.59	1196.57	805.58
21	Sikkim	24.06	22.30	20.24	17.80	37.00	9.25	0.80	14.24	0.94
22	Tamil Nadu	191.36	382.88	518.98	380.20	276.50	127.00	137.35	153.67	173.58
23	Tripura	24.41	33.52	22.99	27.25	41.25	9.75	114.65	404.12	328.20
24	Uttar Pradesh	354.78	476.18	480.43	560.00	868.00	222.00	890.78	349.96	884.37
25	West Bengal	176.78	280.44	291.15	310.00	190.00	258.00	449.64	445.16	915.15
26	A & N Islands	8.38	7.37	6.83	20.50	35.25	16.00	104.96	69.56	97.26
27	Chandigarh	10.55	27.83	1.13	23.50	26.25	20.00	55.20	24.49	37.85
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.54	3.89	1.46	23.25	34.50	16.00	19.56	22.82	5.59
29	Daman & Diu	3.78	4.60	6.29	18.25	34.25	18.00	7.10	4.08	7.51
30	Delhi	9.31	39.26	5.50	294.00	52.00	171.00	91.33	349.43	248.48
31	Lakshadweep	4.44	3.02	2.14	20.50	34.25	15.00	3.23	3.33	3.33
32	Pondicherry	11.07	11.92	3.50	10.00	37.75	3.00	10.42	23.94	36.27

(Rs. in Lakhs)

National Programme for Control of Blindness National AIDS Control Programme National Family Welfare Programme
(Grants in Aid)

Sl. No.	States	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	Andhra Pradesh	89.28	336.93	38.44	257.73	432.00	425.00	9773.20	8752.96	10278.74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.80	13.26	3.82	12.19	65.81	80.00	178.93	250.54	180.68
3	Assam	37.56	14.83	1.82	50.37	92.70	100.00	3488.38	3075.38	2850.13
4	Bihar	53.58	56.92	--	87.00	--	25.00	10272.98	10003.46	7512.42
5	Goa	4.82	9.30	--	41.82	--	25.00	166.67	169.22	195.05
6	Gujarat	55.00	39.00	7.24	129.29	131.26	300.00	5910.79	5536.01	5365.16
7	Haryana	43.43	17.87	--	62.27	--	130.00	2541.11	2213.55	2299.14
8	Himachal Pradesh	21.62	7.73	3.71	87.27	156.75	115.00	1364.70	1195.68	1908.80
9	Jammu & Kashmir	29.41	11.29	--	12.35	--	25.00	3027.19	1299.42	1131.49
10	Karnataka	76.96	44.70	40.97	138.33	120.00	350.00	6974.61	7557.81	9384.68
11	Kerala	93.59	92.03	76.58	100.88	172.62	225.00	3183.61	3335.75	3192.32
12	Madhya Pradesh	198.57	357.83	405.07	217.79	137.00	425.00	10385.16	10126.12	9755.89
13	Maharashtra	225.90	370.33	117.80	292.60	300.00	900.00	9349.27	11171.61	11734.71
14	Manipur	11.72	13.35	8.10	52.50	113.58	200.00	425.96	487.63	475.33
15	Meghalaya	6.84	4.18	--	40.29	18.00	35.00	308.54	385.66	387.47
16	Mizoram	13.53	7.19	5.27	56.40	74.00	150.00	194.08	241.89	243.42
17	Nagaland	8.51	16.88	11.30	67.33	107.00	190.00	292.20	285.24	259.25
18	Orissa	91.58	236.76	67.18	126.10	--	50.00	6312.40	5365.77	4109.53
19	Punjab	41.97	7.62	--	64.50	80.00	225.00	3760.93	2989.72	2734.32
20	Rajasthan	118.30	322.28	78.62	123.84	90.00	375.00	9621.90	9110.23	9630.26
21	Sikkim	1.34	2.33	3.83	17.82	25.00	50.00	222.05	271.85	259.96
22	Tamil Nadu	105.89	338.07	106.54	277.44	650.00	1700.00	7359.10	7882.94	7428.08
23	Tripura	24.80	10.66	11.46	3.00	38.00	50.00	489.93	444.01	447.37
24	Uttar Pradesh	244.80	115.02	725.97	121.00	--	450.00	23783.52	19953.46	18258.64
25	West Bengal	84.24	13.08	9.71	185.64	288.82	600.00	6447.51	8189.78	8955.90
26	A & N Islands	4.79	5.45	5.74	31.27	50.59	7.00	83.88	100.12	106.32
27	Chandigarh	5.61	4.86	2.00	28.65	51.70	45.91	162.86	150.56	119.62
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.85	1.41	1.50	25.15	42.00	46.93	38.72	32.80	35.49
29	Daman & Diu	4.07	1.77	1.50	26.15	43.05	17.00	25.23	34.36	38.80
30	Delhi	22.27	30.06	--	97.73	164.00	19.00	1592.11	2011.05	1863.39
31	Lakshadweep	4.04	1.36	1.50	27.52	53.54	16.71	14.28	17.68	14.52
32	Pondicherry	1.53	2.11	1.30	10.18	55.04	400.00	92.88	128.28	127.27

A statement showing scheme-wise approved outlay for major Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Central Health and Family Welfare sectors during 1997-98

	(Rs. in crore)
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	200.00
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme	75.00
3. National Tuberculosis Control Programme	90.00
4. National Programme for Control of Blindness	70.00
5. National AIDS Control Programme	100.00
6. National Family Welfare Programme	1829.35

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 55

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD JULY, 1997

MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME

55. SHRI MANISH K. PATIL:

SHRI S.B. THORAT:

SHRI VINDEO DIWATHE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme during the last three years with the State Agencies in terms of the target sets and achievements made so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme in the country has miserably failed;

(d) if so, the reasons for the failure and magnitude of the problem;

(e) the details of the time bound new strategies worked out for effective implementation of the programme; and

(f) the details of funds proposed to be made available by the Central Government as well as by the World Bank to control the malaria during 1997-98 to the State Governments, indicating revised target set for, State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a)&(b) The National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is being monitored regularly with the State Health Authorities through periodic reports, frequent meetings with the State Programme Officers and field visits by Technical Experts and Officers from Govt. of India.

Statement referred to in reply to part (f) of
Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.55 for 23.7.97

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1997-98
IN RESPECT OF N.H.E.P.

Name of the States	Allocation of Funds (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	779.03
2. Arunachal Pradesh	256.74
3. Assam	207.29
4. Bihar	500.52
5. Goa	10.26
6. Gujarat	634.25
7. Haryana	448.17
8. Himachal Pradesh	112.06
9. Jammu & Kashmir	92.72
10. Karnataka	542.97
11. Kerala	86.30
12. Madhya Pradesh	1115.47
13. Maharashtra	913.05
14. Manipur	324.52
15. Meghalaya	239.15
16. Mizoram	195.47
17. Nagaland	193.37
18. Orissa	421.84
19. Punjab	356.50
20. Rajasthan	1449.30
21. Sikkim	0.94
22. Tamil Nadu	427.25
23. Tripura	322.71
24. Uttar Pradesh	681.62
25. West Bengal	465.23
TOTAL :	113117.00
UTs with legisl.	
1. Delhi	126.19
2. Pondicherry	23.81
TOTAL :	150.00
Is without legisl.	
1. NKN Islands	76.42
2. Chandigarh	34.15
3. DSN Haveli	49.16
4. Daman & Diu	12.55
5. Lakshadweep	7.72
TOTAL :	180.00
GRAND TOTAL ::	1213447.00
	1000.00
	303.00
	100.00
	150.00
World Bank	15000.00
Assistance...	5000.00

(c) to (e) No, Sir. With the implementation of the Modified Plan of Operations for control of Malaria, the incidence of Malaria has been brought down from 6.47 million cases in 1976 to around 2 million cases per annum since 1984.

The following specific steps have been undertaken for effective implementation of the programme :-

- 100% central assistance is being provided to the 7 North Eastern States since December, 1994.
- Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria cases through Primary Health Care system, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Malaria Clinics etc. and Drug Distribution Centres, Fever Treatment Depots at the village level, is undertaken by the State Govts.
- Vector control through insecticidal spray in rural areas and anti-larval operations in urban areas as per schedule on the basis of technical assessment.
- Intensification of information, Education and Communication activities for mobilising active community participation.
- Observance of anti-Malaria Month in June every year beginning from June, 1997 to create public awareness about prevention and containment of malaria and other vector borne diseases and to propagate theme "Malaria Control Everyone's Concern" to make it a people's movement in the country.

Further, an enhanced Malaria Control Project with the World Bank support to cover 100 districts in 7 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan as well as 19 towns/cities having high endemicity of malaria has since been negotiated with the World Bank.

- Under the NMEP Rs.150 crores has been provided in the Budget Estimates 1997-98. In addition, Rs.50 crores under the World Bank Malaria Control Project has been earmarked during the current financial year. State-wise distribution of funds under the national programme may be seen in the enclosed Statement.

Funds earmarked under the World Bank Malaria Control Project would be allocated to the States after the Project is formally approved by the Government of India.

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LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3397

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13TH AUGUST, 1987

SMOKING TRENDS

3397. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (शुभा मंत्री), be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any country-wide survey of smoking of cigarettes/bidis trends has been carried out;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the results thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to discourage smoking?

A N D W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) & (b) : The National Sample Survey Organisation included questions on tobacco during the 43rd Round of survey on Consumer Expenditure in 1987-88. Based on this survey, it is estimated that approximately 19.4 crore men and 4.5 women above 15 years of age consume tobacco in some form or the other in India. This was only a one time survey and hence no trend analysis is possible. However, indirect estimation suggests that there has been an increase in the tobacco use in India during the last 8 to 10 years.

(c) : Under administrative instructions, tobacco smoking is prohibited in Hospitals, dispensaries and other health care establishments, educational institutions, Conference Rooms, Domestic air flights, air-conditioned chair cars and air-conditioned sleeper coaches in trains, sub-urban trains and air-conditioned buses under the control of Government of India. Smoking has also been prohibited in public places and public conveyances in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. In addition the following measures have been taken to discourage consumption of Tobacco:

- (i) As per the Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act., 1975 it is mandatory to display health warning on all cartons/packets of cigarettes.
- (ii) Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955 a warning 'Chewing' of tobacco is injurious to health' is mandatory.
- (iii) Direct advertisements relating to tobacco or tobacco related products are prohibited on Doordarshan.
- (iv) Health Education.

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3494

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13TH AUGUST, 1997

CONTAMINATION OF DRINKING WATER

3494. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:

SHRI PRADEEP BHATTACHARYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (प्रधान मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Health Organisation has submitted a report on arsenic contamination of drinking water in several parts of West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a large chunk of population in West Bengal has been suffering from arsenic contamination;
- (d) whether the Government propose to provide special Central assistance to the State Government to tackle the disease; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) World Health Organisation has forwarded a report of the study undertaken by two WHO consultants namely, Dr. K.S. Subramanian and Dr. Michael J. Kosnett on arsenic contamination of groundwater in eight districts of West Bengal.

(b) The report contains the following major recommendations :

- i) The Govt. of West Bengal should establish a systematic programme to ascertain the extent of arsenic contamination in ground water throughout the State.

....2/-

- ii) Drinking water sources containing an elevated concentration of arsenic should be replaced with alternative sources at an accelerated pace.
 - iii) Programmes to ascertain the extent of the health problems associated with arsenic exposure should be expanded.
 - iv) An expanded local and regional medical programme is required for arsenic induced diseases.
 - v) Establishment of an extensive programme of public and professional education on arsenic related health problems.
 - vi) A high level office/programme, specifically dedicated to the arsenic problem should be set up by the Health Deptt. of the Govt. of West Bengal.
- (c) According to a survey of April, 1996 conducted by the Govt. of West Bengal, the total population at risk is around 45 lakhs in the State.
- (d)&(e) The Union Government have made the following releases of funds to the State of West Bengal for supply of safe drinking water :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rs.in lakhs</u>
1993-94	480.92
1994-95	607.04
1995-96	2873.79

.....

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3464

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13TH AUGUST, 1997

DDT IN MILK

3464. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER प्रधान मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether DDT in milk is about 14 times higher than the permissible limit of WHO in some regions of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its effect on human being;
- (c) whether India will not be in a position to export milk products in the next five years due to high DDT/BHC residues in milk; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government to reduce DDT from milk?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a)&(b): There is no reported evidence that the tolerance limit for DDT is 14th times higher than permissible limit. The Indian Council of Medical Research has brought out a report on Surveillance of Food contaminants in India which, inter alia, found that of the 2205 samples screened 37% of the samples contained DDT residues above tolerance limit.

(c): The importing Countries have prescribed tolerance limits of pesticides residues under their own food laws which are taken into consideration while exporting milk products from India.

.....2/-

Pesticide residues remain in the soil for several decades, after they are used. This phenomenon is world-wide and not restricted only to India.

(d): The Government has already banned the use of DDT and BHC in Agriculture; The use of BHC under the Malaria Control Programme has been banned with effect from 1.4.1997. It has been decided to phase out the use of DDT which is only being used now under the National Malaria Eradication Programme in limited quantities in the areas where the mosquito vector is particularly susceptible. A high level Committee has been constituted to identify the areas where DDT is cost effective and to limit its use for essential public health functions only.

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 14TH AUGUST, 1997

ICMR REPORT ON DENGUE

2552. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL:

SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the new dengue disease paradigm has secured a firm foothold in India, as part per cent report in ICMR bulletin of January, 1997;
- (b) if so, what are the various types of dengue;
- (c) what are the various reasons for its spread in the country; and
- (d) in what manner Government propose to wipe out this disease from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) & (b); Dengue has been endemic in India since long. There are many types of Dengue like undifferentiated dengue fever, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever with shock syndrome (DSS).

(c); The reasons for spread of Dengue in the country can be attributed to:

- Major demographic changes like uncontrolled urbanisation coupled with excessive population growth;
- Sub-standard housing and inadequate water and waste disposal system;
- Rapid movement of infected humans;

::2::

- Creation of mosquito-bogic conditions through stagnation of water in water containers, coolers, cisterns, unused tyres, flower vases, pots etc.

(d): An Action Plan for prevention and control of Dengue and Guidelines for preparation of a Contingency Plan for tackling possible outbreaks of Dengue have been prepared and circulated to all the State Government for undertaking the following measures:-

- Intensification of surveillance activities;
 - Vector Control measures;
 - Strengthening of Hospital Services for proper management of Cases.
 - Intensification of Information, Education and Communication activities;
 - Source reduction;
 - Organisation of Training Programmes; and
 - Mass awareness Campaign by the local bodies.
-

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2558

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 14TH AUGUST, 1997

SHORTAGE OF BLOOD IN THE COUNTRY

2558. SRI AJIT P.K. JOGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of blood in the country, particularly in the Capital and, therefore is a great need to encourage blood donors by Red Cross;

(b) whether most of blood donors belong to unemployed, illiterate and poor sections of society who sell their blood for their livelihood;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to encourage youth, healthy and rich persons through public media to donate blood, so that poor people can be discouraged from donating blood frequently; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the scheme formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. MEENKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) No acute shortage of blood has been reported in the country, particularly in Delhi.

directives
In view of the Supreme Court to eliminate professional blood donation before 31st December, 1997 the emphasis is given on promotion of Voluntary Blood Donation all over the country with the help of various Organisations including Red Cross.

(b) Professional blood donors generally belong to the poorer sections of the society.

(c) & (d): A massive campaign on voluntary blood donation has been launched through mass media, Government institutions and non-governmental organisations. Voluntary Blood Donation Day is observed on 1st October every year. Blood Transfusion Councils have been set up at the National level and State level to oversee its implementation.

STARRED QUESTION NO. 305

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13TH AUGUST, 1997

EXTENSION OF NATIONAL T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME

*305. SHRI CHANDRABHUSHAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of states which have been brought under the revised National T.B. control programme;
- (b) details of the schemes being implemented under this programme;
- (c) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government to approve extension of Revised National T.B. Control Programme for all other districts of the State which are not covered under scheme as on date;
- (d) if so, whether the Union Government have given its approval;
and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) Under the World Bank funded TB Control Project, it is proposed to cover 102 districts in next 3 years under RNTCP in 15 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka,

Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) In order to achieve a cure rate of 85% under the Revised National TB Control Programme, the Government is providing:-

(i) 100% requirements of Anti-TB drugs in patient wise box in Multi Blister combipacks.

(ii) Additional funds for implementing DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)

(iii) Improved uninterrupted supply of drugs for better sputum examination.

(c)to(e): Yes, Sir. A request was received from the Governor of Uttar Pradesh for inclusion of 30 Short Course Chemotherapy districts of U.P. in the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Phase-III. The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is being implemented in four districts of Uttar Pradesh covering a population of 96.4 lakhs. In addition the remaining 39 SCC districts of the State will be strengthened for subsequent introduction provided they are able to meet the appraisal criteria.

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1218

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

FILARIA INCIDENTS

1218. SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (प्रधानमंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Filaria incidence has been on the increase in various States during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for such increase in the incidence; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to control the disease?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. PARNIKA CHONDURI).

(a): No, Sir. As per reports received from the States number of Filaria Cases recorded by the control units and Filaria clinics during the last three years are as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
1994	35219
1995	34454
1996	21742

(b)&(c): Does not arise.

(d): The steps taken for Control of Filariasis, inter-alia, include :-

- Recurrent anti-larval measures with larvicides to control the vector mosquitoes.
- Environmental methods of controlling mosquito breeding including source reduction by filling up of ditches, pits, low areas, deweeding, desilting and trimming of drains-

- Biological control of mosquito breeding through biological agents especially larvivorous fish.
- Anti-parasitic measures through detection and treatment of microfilaria carriers and administration of DEC tab through filaria clinics.

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1197

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

BLOOD BANKS

1197. SRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (पुष्पन मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of blood banks in the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Supreme Court has given some guidelines regarding the functioning of these blood banks;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government are aware that some blood banks do not adhere to the guidelines set by the apex court; and
- (e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

- (a) There are 1008 licensed blood banks in the country. The State-wise break-up is annexed-I.
- (b)&(c) Supreme Court of India in its direction on 4.1.96 directed Union of India as well as State Governments to implement 11 important directives for improvement of the functioning of Blood Banks in the country. The directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court is annexed-II.
- (d)&(e) Government is strictly enforcing the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. During the last 2 years 111 blood banks were not granted licence due to deficiencies/inadequate facilities.

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ANNEXURE-ISTATEMENT SHOWING LICENSED BLOOD BANKS IN EACH STATE

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of State</u>	<u>No. of applications (licenses) approved by CLAA</u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76
2.	A & N Island	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	16
5.	Bihar	21
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2
7.	Delhi	34
8.	Goa	6
9.	Gujarat	46
10.	Haryana	22
11.	Himachal Pradesh	11
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
13.	Karnataka	69
14.	Kerala	80
15.	Madhya Pradesh	37
16.	Maharashtra	173
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Manipur	3
19.	Mizoram	5
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Orissa	45
22.	Pondicherry	3
23.	Punjab	26
24.	Rajasthan	42
25.	Sikkim	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	132
27.	Tripura	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71
29.	West Bengal	68
30.	Lakshadweep	-
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
32.	Daman & Diu	-

Total :

1008

ANNEXURE-II

1. Union of India and States/UTs shall take steps to establish National Council of blood transfusion and state councils of Blood Transfusion respectively.
2. The National Council and State Councils shall be empowered to collect funds in shape of contribution from Trade, Industry and individuals for providing necessary funds for the improvement of the Blood Banking System in the country. The funds so collected shall be fully exempted from Income Tax to the donors.
3. The National and State Councils shall launch effective motivation campaign programmes for stimulating voluntary blood donation. These Councils shall organise entire range of schemes related to operation and requirement of Blood banks.
4. The National Council shall undertake training programme to train technical persons in various fields connected with operation of Blood banks.
5. The National Council shall establish an Institution conducting Research in collection, processing, storage, distribution and transfusion of Whole Human Blood and its components.
6. The National Council shall take steps to start a special Post Graduate Course in blood collection, processing, storage and transfusion in Medical Colleges and Institutions in the country.
7. The Union Govt. and State/UT shall ensure that within a period of not more than 1 year all the Blood Banks in the country are duly licensed.
8. The Union of India and State/UT shall take steps to discourage the prevalence of professional blood donors so that the system of professional blood donors is completely eliminated within a period of not more than 2 years.
9. The existing machinery of Central Drugs Standard control Organisation as well as States shall be strengthened.
10. Necessary steps to be taken to ensure that trained Drugs Inspectors are posted in adequate numbers for proper enforcement of the Blood Banks.
11. The Union of India should consider advisability of enacting a separate legislation for collection processing, distribution and transportation of Blood and its components in the country.

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UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1249

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

AIDS TESTING HOSPITALS IN ORISSA

1249. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (उपान मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of hospitals in Orissa where AIDS testing facilities are available;
- (b) whether the Union Government have introduced the AIDS Control Programme in the State with the help of foreign assistance as well as Central assistance;
- (c) if so, whether the Union Government have reviewed the programme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a): HIV/AIDS testing facilities in Orissa State are available for the surveillance purposes in following institutions:-

1. Department of Microbiology, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.
2. Surveillance Centre, Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneswar.

Besides the above, the testing facilities for all units of blood collected for transfusion purposes is available in the blood banks as per the list attached (Annexure -I)

(b): Yes, Sir. A Five Year comprehensive strategic plan for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS is being implemented since 1992 in all the States and UTs including Orissa with World Bank assistance of US \$ 84 million. The Programme is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme.

(c): Yes, Sir. The Programme is reviewed from time to time during the meeting of State AIDS Programme Officers and also during the visit of various officers to the state.

(d): Although the State AIDS Cells have been set up and functioning, all the sanctioned posts in the State AIDS Cell have not been filled up. The funds released from Government of India has not been fully utilised for the programme. Rs.118.67 lac is still lying with State of Orissa as unspent balance.

L.S.O.S. & No. 1249 tr 30 $\frac{7}{92}$

ORISSA (Total: 45)

A MAJOR BLOOD BANKS

I MODERNISED DURING 1989-92 (Cash Grant)

1 Central Red Cross Blood Bank, Cuttack.

II MODERNISED DURING 1992-93:

- 2 Central Red Cross Blood Bank, Bhubaneswar
- 3 MKCG Medical College, Berhampur
- 4 VSS Medical College, Blood Bank, Burla, Sambalpur.
- 5 SCB Medical College, Blood Bank, Cuttack
- 6 District Hqrs. Hospital, Puri.

B DISTRICT LEVEL BLOOD BANKS:

I MODERNISED DURING 1992-93 (National Budget)

- 7 Blood Bank, District Hospital, Balasore.
- 8 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Ganjam

II BLOOD BANKS MODERNISED DURING 1993-94

- 9 Red Cross Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Sambalpur
- 10 Red Cross Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Dhenkanal.
- 11 Red Cross Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Baripada, Mayurbhanj.

III BLOOD BANKS MODERNISED DURING 1994-95:

- 12 Red Cross Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Keonjhar
- 13 Red Cross Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi
- 14 Red Cross Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Phulbani, Phulbani.

IV BLOOD BANKS MODERNISED DURING 1995-96:

- 15 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Angul.
- 16 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Koraput.
- 17 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Bhadrak.
- 18 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Jajpur.
- 19 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Kendrapara.
- 20 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Rayagada
- 21 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Nayagarh.
- 22 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Khurda.
- 23 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Baragarh.
- 24 Blood Bank, District Hqrs. Hospital, Nawapara.
- 25 Blood Bank, District Hospital, Paralakhemondi, Gajapati
- 26 Red Cross Blood Bank, District Hospital, Balamgir

V BLOOD BANKS MODERNISED DURING 1996-97:

- 27 District Hqrs. Hospital Blood Bank, Sundargarh
- 28 Blood Bank, District Hospital, Jajpur Road, Jajpur
- 29 Blood Bank, SDG Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal.

- 2
30. Blood Bank, SDH, Chatarpur, Ganjam.
 31. Blood Bank, SDH, Anandpur, Keonjhar.
 32. Blood Bank, SDH, Udala, Mayurbhanj.
 33. Blood Bank, Municipal Hospital, Bhubaneswar.
 34. Blood Bank, SDH, Boudh, Phulbani.
 35. Blood Bank, Govt. Hospital, Rourkela, Sundargarh.
 36. Blood Bank, SDH Kuchinda.
 37. Blood Bank, SDH Jharsuguda.
 38. Blood bank, Upgraded PHC Basta, Balasore.
 39. Blood Bank, SDH, Athagarh, Cuttack.
 40. Blood Bank, Hirakud Hospital, Hirakud, Sambalpur.
 41. Blood Bank, SDH Talcher, Angul.
 42. Blood Bank, SDH, Jaypur, Koraput.
 43. Blood Bank, SDH, Rairangpur, Mayurbhanj.
 44. Blood Bank, Jagannath Blood Transfusion Centre, Unit VI, Bhubaneswar.
 45. Blood Bank, SDH, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj.

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1138

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

HEPATITIS-B

1138. SHRI K.P. NAIDU:

SHRI G.A. CHANDAN REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (प्रधान मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether about 45 million people in the country including 50 lakhs in the State of Andhra Pradesh are carrying silent killer Hepatitis-B virus which is 100 times more infectious than AIDS;
- (b) whether it has emerged as consensus at the conference on Hepatitis-B immunisation held in Hyderabad recently;
- (c) if so, whether his Ministry has agreed to help in utilising the vaccine for undertaking a mass immunisation programme in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the time by which the programme of immunisation is likely to be undertaken; and
- (e) the other steps being considered by the Union Government to check Hepatitis-B virus?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(श्री. रेणुका चौधरी)

(a)&(b): Based on limited data available on prevalence of Hepatitis-B, it is estimated that 3 - 5% of general population are carriers of this virus.

Though it is difficult to support the statement that "Hepatitis-B virus (HBV) is 100 times more infectious than AIDS", HBV may be considered to have more 'infectious' potential than AIDS virus as HBV is stable for longer period.

(c)&(d): It is proposed to include vaccination against Hepatitis-B if adequate resources become available to the Ministry during the IX Plan.

- (e):
1. It is mandatory to screen all blood donations for Hepatitis-B virus before transfusion.
 2. States and Union Territories have been advised to take preventive measures and immunize hospital workers.
 3. Efforts are being made to promote safe sex behaviour under the National AIDS Control Programme. The routes of transmission for both diseases are the same.
 4. Provision of separate syringe and separate needle for each vaccination under the Universal Immunisation Programme.
 5. It has been decided to immunize hospital workers of Central Government Hospitals against Hepatitis-B.
 6. Guidelines have been issued for the use of a separate sterile syringe and needle for each injection.
 7. Health Education.

✓
LOK S.BHA.

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1251

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

DENGUE FEVER

1251. SRI PAWAN DIWAN:

SRI PARSRAM BHARDWAJ:

SRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER गुलाम नबी be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated total population of the country at present and Doctor-patient ratio in Central Government hospitals;
- (b) the number of persons infected by dengue fever during the last year in Delhi and adjoining areas and the number of persons recovered out of them;
- (c) whether there is a possibility of recurrence of dengue fever this year also; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps taken to prevent the spread of dengue fever in Delhi and adjoining areas this year?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CROWDHURY)

(a) According to the Directorate of Census, Delhi, the projected population at present is 9,49,878 thousands. The doctor-population ratio for allopathic doctors is about 1:2250. However, taking into account, the number of qualified practitioners in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy, the said ratio would be 1:950. No norms have been prescribed for doctor-patient ration in Central Government Hospitals.

(b): The Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme, Delhi, has informed that as per the reports received from state Health Directorates, suspected Dengue cases were reported during 1996 from Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, Maharashtra

Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Out of the 16515 cases of dengue cases, 15970 patients recovered from this disease.

(c): All preventive measures are being taken. No case of dengue fever has been reported upto 30.6.1997 from Delhi and adjoining areas.

(d): The Central Government has prepared and circulated, to all States/UTs, an Action Plan for prevention and control of Dengue and has also advised measures to be taken for strengthening vector surveillance and control measures apart from providing training on preventive measures through NICD, Delhi.

Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that Dengue has been declared a dangerous disease under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi Act. For appropriate management of patients, facilities for Platelet extraction and supplies have been strengthened. Recommended measures for vector surveillance and control have also been undertaken.

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1271

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE FOR MALARIA ERADICATION

1271. DR. RAMVILAS VELANTI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (युवा शक्ति) be pleased to state:

- (a) the total financial assistance received or likely to be received from World Bank for the eradication of Malaria in the country;
- (b) the states to whom the assistance has been provided or likely to be provided out of the said assistance; and
- (c) the amount of assistance provided, so far or likely to be provided to each State?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHODHURY)

- (a): An enhanced Malaria Control Project at an estimated total cost of Rs. 891.04 crores to be implemented over a period of five years has been successfully negotiated with World Bank/International Development Association (IDA). The IDA has agreed to provide a credit which will cover around 85% of the total cost, net of taxes. The remaining cost will be borne by the Government of India through Annual Plan Budget.
- (b): 1045 Primary Health Centres in 100 districts, which are high risk areas for P. falciparum malaria, in the seven States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and Rajasthan and 19 cities/towns in these States and States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal, which have high endemicity of malaria are essentially covered in the Project. Some of the

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components like manpower development, enhanced Information, Education and Communication and Management Information System would cover the entire country. Further, the Project envisages diversion of resources including use of insecticides to any area where there is an outbreak of malaria.

(c): State-wise allocation of funds would be determined after the Project is formally approved by Government of India.

✓

LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 113

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

TUBERCULOSIS

*113. SHRI CHANDRABUSHAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

(प्रणाम)

- (a) whether about fifty lakh people die of tuberculosis every year;
- (b) if so, the total number of tuberculosis cases reported every year;
- (c) whether low priority is being accorded to tuberculosis in comparison to other health issues as per a review of the programme in 1992;
- (d) whether shortage of essential drugs for prevention of tuberculosis in most of the T.B. hospitals in the country has become a routine affair; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by the Government to improve the supply of drugs to T.B. hospitals and to prevent spread of T.B.?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

- (a) No, Sir, It is estimated that about 5 lakh people die of Tuberculosis every year.

STARRED QUESTION NO. 110.

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

INCREASE IN MALARIA CASES

*110. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

(प्रधान मंत्री)

- (a) whether the number of persons suffering from malaria has increased by more than 20 percent during the current financial year as compared to the previous two years in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the reasons for such a heavy increase in malaria cases; and
- (d) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a)to(d): A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO THE LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 110 FOR ANSWER ON 30.7.1997

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(a) The epidemiological reports of Malaria for the month of June in the current financial year have not been received from all states so far. However, the latest available reports for the current calendar year i.e. for the period January to May 1997 shows a decline in the Malaria situation as compared to the corresponding period in the year 1995 and 1996.

(b)&(c): Does not arise.

(d) The following specific measures to contain the disease are being taken under the National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP):-

- 100% Central assistance is being provided to the 7 North Eastern States since December, 1994.

- Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria cases through the Primary Health Care system, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Malaria Clinics etc. and by establishing Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots at the village level has been undertaken by the State Governments.

- Vector control through insecticidal spray in rural areas and anti-larval operations in urban areas as per schedule on the basis of technical assessment.

- Intensification of Information, Education and Communication activities for mobilising community participation.

- Observance of anti-Malaria Month in June every year beginning from June, 1997 to create public awareness about prevention and containment of malaria and other vector borne diseases and to propagate the theme "Malaria Control Everyone's Concern" to make it a people's movement in the country and alert the authorities and the

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public before the transmission season.

Further, an enhanced Malaria Control Project with World Bank support, to essentially cover 100 districts in 7 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan as well as 19 towns/cities having high endemicity of malaria has been negotiated where a number of new strategies have been included. The Project also seeks to improve the systems for surveillance and reporting and building community awareness throughout the country.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NOTES

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1750

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 1997

WHO FIGURES OF AIDS PATIENTS IN INDIA

1750. DR. MOHAN BABU:

SHRI IQBAL SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNIJK:

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

- (a) whether World Bank and other international agencies, have warned that India might soon become home to largest number of AIDS patients in world and sought to have an "Emergency Action Plan" before it assumes epidemic proportions;
- (b) whether WHO has given exaggerated figures of three to five million of HIV/AIDS cases in India;
- (c) if so, what are the correct figures, State-wise;
- (d) the steps proposed to control AIDS;
- (e) whether Government propose an advertisement campaign, stressing preventive methods against this disease; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) No, Sir. The UNAIDS is only publishing a Fact sheet from time to time providing information on global estimates of HIV/AIDS problem as well as continent wise magnitude of the problem.

(b) The WHO figures are broad estimates and are not based on statistical sampling.

(c) The Government of India had constituted an expert group on HIV estimates under the Chairmanship of Dr.S.P.Tripathy, ex-Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research to examine and submit recommendations. The reported figures for HIV positives/AIDS State-wise is enclosed.

(d) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive programme is currently under implementation as a centrally sponsored scheme throughout the country. The strategies of the programme consist of

- (i) Strengthening of programme management capabilities at Central and State level,
- (ii) Creation of awareness amongst High risk behaviour group and general public about HIV/AIDS,
- (iii) Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases,
- (iv) Ensure Blood Safety and rational use of blood,
- (v) Strengthen the surveillance, and
- (vi) Diagnosis of Clinical management of HIV/AIDS cases.

(e) & (f) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a multi media campaign through the media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to create awareness for the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

In addition, a private advertising agency has been contracted to prepare publicity material which is being used in the print and the electronic media.

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TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 1987

TRAUMA SERVICES IN HOSPITALS

1741. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether adequate Trauma services are available in the leading hospitals in Delhi which had to be utilised during the unfortunate Uphar Cinema tragedy, recently;
- (b) if not, what efforts are being made to upgrade the facility; and
- (c) the extent of Trauma services available in other big towns in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) & (b): Most of the leading hospitals in Delhi have established emergency services which are catering to trauma and accident victims. Considering the population of the city and the need for specialised services, a project for setting up a Trauma Centre has been posed for possible external assistance. Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi have reported that they have also formulated a scheme for establishing a Trauma Centre which is at the planning stage.

(c): Most large State hospitals have facilities for emergency and trauma care. The Chandigarh Administration, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tamil Nadu have reported that facilities are available in their hospitals and health centres to extend immediate care to trauma victims.

Rajya Sabha U. S. Q. No. 1750 for 7-8-97

SERO-SURVEILLANCE FOR HIV INFECTION

Period of report upto: 30th June, 1997 (provisional)

Sl. No.	NAME	SCREENED	POSITIVE	Sero positivity rate (Per thousand)
	Andhra Pradesh	73275	693	9.46
	Assam	12716	169	13.29
	Arunachal Pradesh	485	0	0.00
	Andaman & Nicobar Island (U.T)	10588	89	8.41
	Bihar	8790	24	2.73
	Chandigarh] (U.T)	55104	184	3.34
	Punjab]	1488	65	43.68
	Delhi	314213	1244	3.96
	Daman & Diu (U.T)	250	8	32.00
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T)	160	1	6.25
	Goa	61689	1215	19.70
	Gujarat	374078	607	1.62
	Haryana	135952	244	1.79
	Himachal Pradesh	13851	92	6.64
	Jammu & Kashmir	3981	40	4.45
	Karnataka	372602	3134	8.41
	Kerala	44547	215	4.83
	Lakshadweep (U.T)	755	7	9.27
	Madhya Pradesh	93062	390	4.19
	Maharashtra	370897	37841	102.03
	Manipur	28128	4807	170.90
	Mizoram	24838	83	3.34
	Meghalaya	14070	57	4.05
	Nagaland	7011	389	55.48
	Orissa	81573	201	2.46
	Pondicherry (U.T)	76370	2406	31.50
	Rajasthan	21014	234	11.14
	Sikkim	187	3	16.04
	Tamil Nadu	687934	9660	14.04
	Tripura	4234	2	0.47
	Uttar Pradesh	75545	529	7.00
	West Bengal	157083	567	3.61
	Total	3131470	65200	20.82

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NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME, INDIA
AIDS CASES IN INDIA (Reported to NACO)
(As on 30th June, 1997)

S.No.	STATE/UNION TERRITORY	AIDS CASES
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Assam	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0
5.	Bihar	2
6.	Chandigarh (U.T)	100
7.	Punjab	
8.	Delhi	
9.	Daman & Diu (U.T)	125
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T)	1
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	42
13.	Haryana	133
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	9
16.	Karnataka	2
17.	Kerala	92
18.	Lakshadweep (U.T)	105
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0
20.	Maharashtra	119
21.	Manipur	2345
22.	Mizoram	276
23.	Meghalaya	5
24.	Nagaland	7
25.	Orissa	4
26.	Pondicherry (U.T)	2
27.	Rajasthan	123
28.	Sikkim	54
29.	Tamil Nadu	1
30.	Tripura	995
31.	Uttar Pradesh	0
32.	West Bengal	112
		57
Total		4725

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 1997

DENYING ADMISSIONS TO SERIOUS PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS

1747. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that hospitals in Delhi, including private hospitals, are denying admission to serious patients, due to non-availability of beds as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated the 18th July, 1997;
- (b) whether Government have formulated some guidelines for compliance by hospital authorities not to deny admissions in serious cases; if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government would take to ensure that the guidelines for admission are strictly followed by hospitals and stern action is taken against those denying admission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

- (a) The hospitals/Nursing Homes named in the News Item have been asked by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to explain the circumstances for not admitting the patient on the said date.
- (b) As per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, instructions have been issued by the Central Govt. to all State Govts./Central Govt. Hospitals and by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to all hospitals including private hospitals in the National Capital not to deny admission to victims of road accidents brought their hospitals and provide them necessary treatment irrespective of it being a medico legal case or not.
- (c) Action would be taken as per rules.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1761

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 1997

PRESENCE OF HIV IN THE DONATED BLOOD SAMPLES

1761. SHRI RAJUBHAI. PARMAR:

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJI. SHINDE:

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that one of the main causes of spread of AIDS is the transfusion of HIV-infected blood;
- (b) if so, how far the blood banks are still to be equipped to rule out the presence of HIV in blood samples donated and transfused, State-wise, indicating the number of blood banks, hospitals and nursing homes not so equipped; and
- (c) the plan of action, if any, to appropriately equip these blood banks, hospitals and nursing homes for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

- (a) As per reports available, the cases of Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) transmission by the transfusion of blood and blood products accounts for only about 6-8 per cent of total cases in the country.
- (b) & (c): Under the modernisation of blood banks in Blood Safety component of the National AIDS Control Programme, prior to 1992-93, 138 blood banks were given cash assistance for procurement of equipments, 378 blood banks were equipped so far and 299 blood banks are in the process of being equipped. 154 Zonal Blood Testing Centres have been established and 815 blood banks are provided cash and commodity assistance as a part of modernisation. All the blood banks have been supplied with HIV test kits for HIV testing.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

R. JY. S. BHA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1739

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 1997

THREATENED OUTBREAK OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS

1739. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to the scientists of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, the river Yamuna has become a fertile breeding ground for mosquitoes, threatening the outbreak of the dreaded Japanese Encephalitis; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction with regard thereto, stating the measures contemplated to check the outbreak of such a disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) to (b): According to studies carried out by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), the riverine belt of Yamuna river is congenial for breeding of mosquitoes and vectors for Japanese Encephalitis. In view of limited population of pigs, the amplifier host, the chances of outbreak of Japanese Encephalitis are minimal. However, the Government of NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh have undertaken steps to clear the vegetations, anti-larval operations including desilting and cleaning operations in the riverine belts of the Yamuna to eliminate breeding grounds of the vectors.

In addition, Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme has been imparting training to entomologists of MGO and local authorities of U.P. Government who are fighting this menace in the Yamuna region.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1734

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 1997.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TASK FORCE ON FOOD LAWS

1734. SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN:

SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recommendations of the Task Force on Food Laws made in 1996, have been considered by Government;
- (b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Task Force and the areas in which these are likely to be implemented; and
- (c) whether these recommendations would have any bearing on the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) & (b) The recommendations of the Task Force on Food Laws have been considered at various levels in Government. The main areas covered by the recommendations relate to upgradation of the infrastructure and laboratory standards required to implement the food laws, standardisation of analytical techniques, licensing of vendors, development of sound industrial practices and strengthening of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) set up. The recommendations also include amendments to the existing law like change in the title of the Act; definition of food; providing one counter-part of the sample to the vendor and gradation of penalty clauses. A number of measures recommended.

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by the Task Force have already been included in Project for Capacity Building of the organisation for Prevention of Food Adulteration which is presently under formulation. Other legal provisions have been proceeded by a Committee of Experts for consideration of Government.

(c): The report was intended to deal with the amendments needed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, to improve the working of the Act to bring it in harmony with the needs of present day society and generally to rationalise its content.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RAJYA SABHA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE

STARRED QUESTION NO.231

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 1997

WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE FOR HEALTH CARE PROJECTS OF ORISSA

*231. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the health care projects submitted by the Government of Orissa to the Central Government for World Bank assistance during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98;

(b) how many projects, out of them, have been recommended to the World Bank;

(c) whether any of those projects has been considered and funds provided by the World Bank; and

(d) if so, the project-wise details, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a)to(d): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED

QUESTION No. 231 FOR REPLY ON 7.8.1997

A Project proposal for including Orissa under the State Health Systems Development Project has been received from the Government of Orissa. The project cost indicated in the first project report sent by the State Government was Rs. 400 crores.

The proposal has already been posed to the World Bank for assistance.

State Health Systems Development Projects are developed through detailed discussions with the World Bank and past experience has shown that these take about 12 to 24 months to fructify, depending on the time taken by the State to design and formulate such projects in accordance with World Bank guidelines.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 214

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 24TH JULY, 1997PRIVATE BLOOD BANKS IN THE COUNTRY214. SRI S.M. KRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to stat :

- (a) the number of private blood banks operating at present in the country, State-wise;
- (b) what is the criteria for granting licences to private blood banks in the country;
- (c) whether Government are aware that many of these private blood banks do not have the HIV test facility; if so, whether Government have cancelled any licence during last two years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government would review the functioning of these private blood banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE(SRI. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a): There are 331 licensed private Blood Banks in the country according to information available. The State-wise list is annexed.

(b): The requirements for granting of licence to Blood Banks are prescribed under Part XII B of Schedule 'F' of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules.

(c) & (d): Drugs & Cosmetics Act/ Rules provided mandatory testing of each unit of blood for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). The blood banks shall have facilities for testing for HIV Anti-bodies either in their own laboratories or the test can be carried out in a Zonal Blood Testing Centre established under National AIDS Control Programme to which the Blood Bank is linked. During the last two years licences in respect of 48 Private Blood Banks were not issued due to either some deficiency or lack of facilities.

(e): Yes, Sir.

S.O. No. 214 FOR 24-7-1987

STATE SHOWING THE NO. OF PRIVATE BLOOD BANKS
(LICENSED) IN EACH STATE

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the State</u>	<u>No. of Private Blood Banks</u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	And Islands	---
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	---
4.	Assam	5
5.	Bihar	7
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	---
7.	Delhi	18
8.	Goa	3
9.	Gujarat	23
10.	Haryana	4
11.	Himachal Pradesh	---
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	---
13.	Karnataka	38
14.	Kerala	54
15.	Kerala Pradesh	12
16.	Madhya Pradesh	87
17.	Maharashtra	1
18.	Meghalaya	---
19.	Manipur	---
20.	Mizoram	2
21.	Nagaland	---
22.	Nagaland	1
23.	Nagaland	---
24.	Nagaland	9
25.	Nagaland	1
26.	Nagaland	---
27.	Nagaland	67
28.	Nagaland	---
29.	Nagaland	18
30.	Nagaland	8
31.	Nagaland	---
32.	Nagaland	---

	Total	381

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD JULY, 1997)

DEATH OF TIHAR INMATES DUE TO TB.

77. SHRI MD. SALIM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS {गृह मंत्री} be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inmates died of tuberculosis (TB) in Tihar Jail during the last 5 years; and

(b) what is Government's reaction thereto?

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गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री { श्री मो. मकबूल दर }

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR)

(a): The number of persons who died of tuberculosis in Tihar Jail during the last 5 years is given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Prisoners who died of tuberculosis.</u>
1992	6
1993	6
1994	8
1995	12
1996	4

(b): The Government is fully alive to the need for providing adequate health care to the Jail inmates including those suffering from tuberculosis(TB). Steps taken by the Jail authorities to provide proper medical help include, inter-alia, initial medical examination of the prisoner in detail to detect illness at first point to ensure immediate medical treatment; declaring Tihar Jail as 'no smoking zone'; segregation of inmates suffering from tuberculosis(TB) and provision of a separate tuberculosis ward in Tihar Jail Hospital where such prisoners get regular and specialised treatment.

॥ 23 जुलाई, 1997 को उत्तर के लिए ॥

क्षय रोग के कारण तिहाड़ जेल में कैदियों की मृत्यु

77. श्री मोहम्मद सलीम :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥क॥ गत पांच वर्षों में तिहाड़ जेल में क्षय रोग की वजह से कितने कैदियों की मृत्यु हुई ; और

॥उ॥ इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ॥ श्री मो. मकबूल दर ॥

॥क॥ पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान तिहाड़ जेल में तपैदिक से मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :-

वर्ष	तपैदिक से मरने वाले कैदियों की संख्या
1992	6
1993	6
1994	8
1995	12
1996	4

॥स॥ तपैदिक से पीड़ित गरीबों सहित जेल में कैदियों को पर्याप्त चिकित्सा देखभाल उपलब्ध कराने के प्रति सरकार पूर्ण रूप से सजग है । उपयुक्त चिकित्सा सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जेल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों में अन्य के साथ-साथ सम्मिलित है :- त्वरित चिकित्सा उपचार सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए गुरु में निम्नकारी का पता लगाने के लिए कैदी की विस्तृत प्रारम्भिक चिकित्सा जांच, तिहाड़ जेल को "धूम्रपान वर्जित क्षेत्र" घोषित करना, तपैदिक से पीड़ित कैदियों को अलग रखना और तिहाड़ जेल अस्पताल में पृथक तपैदिक वार्ड की व्यवस्था करना, जहाँ ऐसे कैदियों को नियमित रूप से और विशेष उपचार मिलता है ।

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23RD JULY, 1997

AIDS/HIV

*2. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:
KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

(पुद्धान जेनी)

- (a) whether the Government are aware that the number of AIDS and HIV positive patients has been increasing continuously in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of AIDS and HIV positive patients detected separately during 1997 till date as compared to 1996, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons why the AIDS and HIV patients are increasing;
- (d) the arrangements made by the Government to identify AIDS and HIV infected people;
- (e) whether some international agencies including WHO and UNFPA have also warned India to take suitable steps to control spreading of AIDS and HIV;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details of action plan formulated or proposed to be formulated to control the spread of these diseases and create awareness amongst the people about these diseases particularly in rural areas?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY
OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) to (g): A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO THE LOK SABHA STARRED
QUESTION NO. 2 TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.7.97

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To slow down the spread of HIV/AIDS, the "National AIDS Control Programme" was started in 1987. But the Programme was launched in a comprehensive manner all over the country only in 1992 with the World Bank credit of US\$ 84 million. A five year strategic plan is being implemented with the objective of prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in the country so as to reduce the future morbidity, mortality and the impact of HIV/AIDS. The various components of this action plan are:

1. Strengthening the Programme Management capacity at National and State level:

At the national level, National AIDS Control Organisation under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been created and is in operation. At the State/UT level, a State AIDS Cell has been created. Empowered Committees have been constituted in majority of States/UTs. Some States like Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Pondicherry have created Registered Societies exclusively for the implementation of this Programme.

2. Surveillance and Clinical Management

For surveillance of HIV infection, HIV testing facilities exist in 62 Surveillance Centres all over the country. These Centres are the designated laboratories in the Department of Microbiology in Medical Colleges, Research Institutions and big hospitals, which carry out HIV testing of blood samples received from various departments of the attached hospitals on unlinked anonymous basis. The blood samples are mostly from the high risk groups of individuals. These surveillance centres have been established with the aim of monitoring the geographical distribution and the source of HIV infection.

The sentinel surveillance system had been adopted to monitor the trend of HIV infection among various high risk groups of population like Sexually Transmitted Disease, Clinic attenders and intravenous drug users as well as section of population like ante-natal mothers. This is being carried out through 55 Sentinel sites attached to these surveillance centres in various parts of the country.

As per information available with National AIDS Control Organisation, the number of HIV infection and AIDS cases during 1996 and 1997 are as follows:-

i) Number of HIV positives

S.No.	States	1/96-12/96	1/96-6/96	1/97-6/97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75	2	403
2.	Assam	16	0	19
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	A & N Islands	3	3	4
5.	Bihar	14	14	7
6.	Chandigarh			
7.	Punjab	0	0	61
8.	Delhi	266	43	41
9.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
10.	D & N Haveli	1	0	0
11.	Goa	288	57	175
12.	Gujarat	10	0	80
13.	Haryana	83	39	388
14.	Himachal Pradesh	58	58	21
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	24	16	6
16.	Karnataka	635	12	504
17.	Kerala	35	0	0
18.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	131	84	45
20.	Maharashtra	7323	3249	5827
21.	Manipur	578	199	1095
22.	Mizoram	7	0	11
23.	Meghalaya	4	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	128
25.	Orissa	61	47	0
26.	Pondicherry	470	265	337
27.	Rajasthan	72	18	109
28.	Sikkim	0	0	2
29.	Tamilnadu	181	100	649
30.	Tripura	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	96	72	160
32.	West Bengal	0	0	315
TOTAL		10433	4278	10387

contd.....

3

ii) Number of AIDS cases in India

S.No.	States/UTs	1/96-12/96	1/96-6/96	1/97-6/97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	10	3
2.	Assam	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	A & N Islands	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	1	1	0
6.	Chandigarh			
7.	Punjab	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	27	13	9
9.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	104	103	5
13.	Haryana	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	29
16.	Karnataka	12	0	6
17.	Kerala	26	20	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6	5	53
20.	Maharashtra	520	245	785
21.	Manipur	55	28	122
22.	Mizoram	0	0	5
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	7
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0
25.	Orissa	0	0	0
26.	Pondicherry	24	2	4
27.	Rajasthan	0	0	51
28.	Sikkim	0	0	1
29.	Tamilnadu	199	127	424
30.	Tripura	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	48	48	56
32.	West Bengal	11	10	7
TOTAL		1052	612	1564

The main reason for the increase of HIV infections and AIDS cases is that, in the beginning, the infection was limited to high risk groups such as Commercial Sex Workers, Intra-venous drug users and persons with Sexually Transmitted Diseases. But from these infected groups the infection has now spread to their unsuspecting sexual partners and children due to lack of awareness and unsafe sexual practices compounded with other factors like lack of education and economic and social backwardness of

4

the people, especially those in rural areas.

For development of skills of doctors for diagnosis and management of clinically suspected AIDS cases, a massive training programme have been taken up under the component of "Clinical Management of HIV/AIDS". 2200 key trainers have already been trained to conduct the training courses of doctors. 32 State PRAMS (Physician Responsible for AIDS Management) have been identified for diagnosis and treatment of AIDS cases. Till date, approximately 40000 doctors have been trained all over the country under this component. Indian Medical Association and Christian Medical Association of India have been involved for training of General Practitioners and Private Practitioners.

The Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has advised all State Governments in November, 1992 to ensure that all AIDS cases and HIV infected persons are attended to in the Government hospitals without any discrimination.

3. Blood Safety

The safety of blood has been ensured by mandatory testing of all blood units for HIV, syphilis, Hepatitis B and Malaria, before transfusion. Establishment of 154 Zonal Blood Testing Centres, modernisation of 815 Blood Banks, establishment of 40 Blood Component Separation Facilities and promotion of voluntary blood donation have been taken up. The National Blood Transfusion Council and State Blood Transfusion Councils have been constituted as per the directions of the Supreme Court.

4. Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Strengthening of 504 STD clinics, integration of syndromic management of STDs with reproductive health care services, training of doctors and Laboratory Technicians and ensuring good quality condoms by amending schedule 'R' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, are some of the important activities under this component.

5. Public awareness and community support

Since AIDS has no cure the main thrust of the programme is to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS infection through creation of awareness and aiming at behavioural change. To reach the goal of public awareness for prevention of HIV/AIDS and to mobilise community support, efforts have been made in the following areas:

- Creation of mass awareness by using all media of mass communication;
- Development of inter-personal communication support material;
- Mobilisation of Non Governmental Organisations;
- Inter-sectoral collaboration;

- 5
- Pilot interventions in specific groups of population such as Commercial Sex Workers, Intra-venous Drug users, Truck drivers and Street Children; and
 - HIV/AIDS education in school curriculum.

These activities are being carried out all over the country including rural areas. The awareness activities aimed at creating awareness especially in rural areas includes street plays, puppet shows and folk media shows organised by Song & Drama Division, Nehru Yuvak Kendras and Non Governmental Organisations.

WHO and other International agencies including UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO and World Bank are working as "Joint United Programme on HIV/AIDS" i.e. UNAIDS. UNAIDS from time to time provide information on HIV/AIDS in various continents and also provide technical guidance as and when asked for by Government of India.

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LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2310

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1997

NGO's CO-OPERATION IN AIDS CONTROL

2310. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (शुभाश्रमंजी) be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of non-Governmental organisations engaged in controlling AIDS in the country and the amount of assistance provided to each of these organisations during the last three years;
- (b) the number of voluntary organisations to whom assistance is likely to be provided during 1997-98;
- (c) whether these voluntary organisations are authorised for training and testing AIDS cases;
- (d) whether any assistance is being given for organising Seminars, Workshops and visits for creating awareness about AIDS; and
- (e) if so, the manner in which the assistance is being provided?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

- (a): A list of Non-Governmental Organisations who have been provided financial assistance during the last three years directly by this Ministry is annexed.
- (b): The Project Proposals of five Non-Governmental Organisations are being examined.
- (c): No, Sir.

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(d) & (e): Yes, Sir. The Voluntary Organisations/Professional Bodies are required to submit their proposals in the prescribed proforma giving detailed information, and their requests are considered in accordance with the prescribed guidelines.

(L.S.V.S. & No. 2310 + 6-8-97)

List of N.G.Os who have been provided financial assistance during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Directly
by Ministry
Health & F.W.

1995-96

	Rs.
1. Indian Association for Adolescent Health, New Delhi.	30,000/-
2. Society for the Promotion of Youth & Masses.(SPYM), New Delhi.	8,12,000/-
3. Kuki Cultural Research Institute, Manipur.	35,000/-
4. AIDS Prevention Society, Guwahati.	2,56,520/-
5. Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences, Delhi.	50,000/-
6. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi.	18,84,000/-

1996-97

1. Drishtikon, New Delhi.	42,000/-
2. Youth Technical Training Society, Chandigarh.	1,50,000/-
3. Rural Community Development Services, Manipur.	1,25,000/-
4. AIDS Prevention Society, Guwahati, Assam.	1,75,000/-
5. Rural Women Upliftment Association, Guwahati.	50,000/-
6. DISHA, New Delhi.	5,00,000/-
7. Good Shephard Ministry, Kohima, Nagaland.	1,00,000/-
8. Indian Council of Social Marketting, New Delhi.	6,25,000/-
9. Jan Shakti Vahini, New Delhi.	2,00,000/-
10. AIDS Prevention Society, Guwahati.	84,950/-
11. South Eastern Rural Development Organisation, Manipur.	1,00,000/-
12. Rural Development Society, Manipur.	1,00,000/-
13. Indian Medical Association, New Delhi.	1,00,000/-
14. Sakshi, New Delhi.	50,000/-

15. Scientific Illustration and Educational Technology, New Delhi.	1,50,000/-
16. Indian Medical Association, New Delhi.	3,75,000/-
17. First Indian Public Health Congress, Calcutta.	50,000/-
18. TORCH, New Delhi.	1,75,000/-
19. Health for All Organisation, Manipur.	75,000/-
20. Indo-National Socio Economic Foundation, Bhubaneswar.	2,50,000/-
21. Programme Ethetical Academic and Cultural Enterprises,	1,20,000/-
22. Mirage Art Gallary, New Delhi.	5,62,500/-
23. Jan Shakti Vahini, New Delhi.	34,700/-

1997-98

1. Baruka, Calcutta.	10,92,332/-
2. Indian Network of N.G.Os, Ahmedabad.	50,000/-
3. Programme for Ethical Academic and Cultural Enterprises, Saharanpur.	30,000/-
4. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh Catholic Health Association, New Delhi.	30,000/-
5. Rural Development Society, Manipur.	1,00,000/-
6. Inner Wheel Club, Delhi Ridge.	15,000/-
7. TORCH, New Delhi.	1,40,000/-
8. Jan Shakti Vahini, New Delhi.	5,000/-
9. -do-	2,40,000/-
10. Mirage Art Gallary of Arts, New Delhi.	1,87,500/-
11. -do-	1,87,500/-

LOK SANNI

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2834

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1997

BIRTH/DEATH RATE

2 284. SIRI MAHENDRA SINGH BHATI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (श्रीमान मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the average birth and death rates in the country, State/ Union Territory-wise;
- (b) whether the death rate in India is very high as compared to other countries;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

- (a) A statement showing Birth and Death Rates from Sample Registration System (SRS) for the year 1995 is Annexed.
- (b) No, Sir. According to the estimates published by UNFPA in "State of World Population" the Death Rate for India during 1990-95 is 10 (per 1000 population) which is higher than neighbouring countries China, Thailand, Indonesia, Korea and Sri Lanka. However, the Death Rate for the more developed regions is same as that of India for the same period.

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(c) & (d) Although the death rate has declined, health services are being provided through a large net work of Primary Health Centres/Sub-centres/Government Hospitals in addition to involvement of NGOs and Private Hospital set up. Various programmes for the family welfare have been integrated into one integrated programme designated "Reproductive & Child Health" and under this programme the range and quality of health care would be improved during the IX Plan. This is expected to further lower the death rate in the country.

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Birth Rates & Death Rates - 1995

Sl. No.	State/UT	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
	INDIA	28.3 #	9.0
I. MAJOR STATES			
1	Andhra Pr	24.2	8.4
2	Assam	29.3	9.6
3	Bihar	32.1	10.5
4	Gujarat	26.7	7.6
5	Haryana	29.9	8.1
6	Karnataka	24.1	7.6
7	Kerala	18.0	6.0
8	Madhya Pr	33.2	11.2
9	Maharashtra	24.5	7.5
10	Orissa	27.8	10.8
11	Punjab	24.6	7.3
12	Rajasthan	33.3	9.1
13	Tamil Nadu	20.3	8.0
14	Uttar Pr	34.8	10.3
15	West Bengal	23.6	7.9
II. SMALLER STATES			
1	Arunachal Pr	23.8	6.0
2	Delhi	23.3	6.0
3	Goa	14.7	7.5
4	Himachal Pr	25.2	8.7
5	J & K	NA	NA
6	Manipur	20.6	6.7
7	Meghalaya	29.0	8.9
8	Mizoram	NA	NA
9	Nagaland	NA	NA
10	Sikkim	22.5	6.9
11	Tripura	18.9	7.7
III. UNION TERRITORIES			
1	A&N Islands	18.7	5.8
2	Chandigarh	19.5	5.7
3	D&N Haveli	29.7	8.2
4	Daman & Diu	21.8	8.0
5	Lakshadweep	25.5	7.6
6	Pondicherry	20.1	7.6

Source - Sample Registration System, RG. India
 #: Excludes J & K & Mizoram
 NA : Not Available

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION 2280

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 11 OCTOBER 1987

WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE FOR SECONDARY HEALTH SYSTEM

2280. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (प्रधानमंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Orissa have submitted any proposals seeking World Bank Assistance for revamping and upgradation of Secondary Health System;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether their projects have been forwarded to the World Bank;
- (d) if so, whether the World Bank officials had visited the States and found the projects feasible and agreed to fund the projects; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) to (e) Proposals have been received from State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Orissa seeking World Bank assistance for revamping and upgrading the Secondary Health System in their respective States. The proposal received from Orissa Govt. has been posed for external assistance to the World Bank.

-: 2 :-

The process of obtaining World Bank assistance as per their procedures taken around eighteen to twenty four months, based on the capacity of the States to design and formulate the projects within the ambit of the requirements of the external agency. For formulation of projects, World Bank Missions also visit the concerned States. It is not possible to comments on the final dimension of the projects at this juncture.

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LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2247

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1987

INTERNAL MORTALITY RATE

2247. SHRI HANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (यशवन्त सिंह) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pregnant women are dying in a large number during delivery due to malnutrition and other reasons;
- (b) if so, the number of women died during the last three months in various parts of the country, State-wise particularly in Gujarat;
- (c) whether the Government are contemplating any concrete steps to deal with the situation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (D) OF
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2247 FOR REPLY ON 6-8-1997.

There is no regular and standard estimation of Maternal Mortality in India. A National Family Health Survey conducted in 1992-93 provides the estimate of MMR as 437 per 1,00,000 live births. Despite the large size of the sample, sampling errors for maternal mortality estimates are quite large. The 95% confidence interval for the maternal mortality rate ranges between 334 to 540 per 1,00,000 life births. Because of the large sampling error, reliable maternal mortality rates cannot be calculated for individual States.

The Registrar General of India, in its survey of causes of death (Rural) has been compiling specific causes of death due to child-birth and pregnancy (Maternal Deaths). In 1994, death due to bleeding of pregnancy and puerperium were 23.7%, anaemia 19.0%, toxemia 13.1%, abortion 12.6%, puerperal sepsis 10.6%, malposition of child 6.4%, non classifiable 14.2%. The survey also reports that the maternal deaths are rare events, reported in very small numbers. Hence, no specific conclusion can be drawn. The ongoing maternal and child health programme has been strengthened with the launching of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme in August, 1992. The objective is to improve the health status of women and children and reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity. The interventions include tetanus toxoid immunization of pregnant women, iron and folic acid tablets for prevention and treatment of anemia among pregnant women, training of dais, provision of Dai kit to ensure clean delivery, promotion of birth spacing and strengthening of the health care institutions at the sub-district level for providing emergency obstetric care to pregnant women referred with maternal complications.

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LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2325

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1997

NATIONAL AIDS CO-NTROL PROGRAMME

2325. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (श्रीमान प्रधानमंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Andhra Pradesh was included in the National AIDS Control Programme launched at a cost of Rs. 220.60 crores for 1992-97 which came to an end in March this year;
- (b) if so, whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has urged the Union Government to continue the said AIDS programme in the State in view of sharp rise in the spread of AIDS disease; and
- (c) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

- (a) The National AIDS Control Programme was launched in all the States/UTs in the country including Andhra Pradesh in 1992 for five years with the World Bank credit of US \$ 84 million. The implementation of the Programme was reviewed and based on the recommendations, the programme has been extended upto March, 1999.
- (b) & (c): The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is sending the annual action plan every year for the implementation of the programme and funds are released after examination by National AIDS Control Organisation. The Action Plan for 1997-98 for Andhra Pradesh has since been received and approved by the Union Government.
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UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2398

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1997

ERADICATION OF POLIO

2398. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER (उधान मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether World Health Organisation (WHO) has stressed the need for an effective surveillance system to ensure eradication of polio virus;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the suggestions of WHO;
- (c) the achievement made in the immunisation of children against Polio in India; and
- (d) the details of programme prepared in this regard for coming years?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a)&(b): The National Polio Surveillance Project is being launched by the Government of India in collaboration with World Health Organisation during 1997-98 for the effective surveillance of Poliomyelitis.

(c): The achievements during Pulse Polio Immunization in 1995-96 and 1996-97 are annexed.

(d): The surveillance of Acute Flaccid Paralysis has been made mandatory. A network of Surveillance Medical Officers is being established throughout the country in collaboration with the World Health Organization for the surveillance of Acute flaccid Paralysis cases. A central project office is being set up in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the National Polio Surveillance Project.

(L.S. V.S. & NO. 2348 for 6-8-94)

PULSE POLIO IMMUNIZATION 9TH DECEMBER 1995

SL. NO.	STATES	DISTRICTS			TARGET 0-3			COVERAGE 0-3			%	NO. ABOVE 3	TOTAL VACCINATED
		NUMBER	REPORTED		RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL			
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12	12		79580	12617	92197	82496	16377	98873	107.241	9671	108544
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	23	23		1419908	4512220	5932128	1228446	4259509	5487955	92.51242	801796	6289751
3	ASSAM	23	23		1903362	196894	2100256	2047535	169229	2216764	105.5473	220479	2437243
4	BIHAR	39	39				7968000	9315000	802000	10117000	126.9704	536700	10653700
5	CHANDIGARH-UT	1	1		7500	42500	50000	7277	42271	49548	99.096	5785	55333
6	DELHI					1013236	1013236		1080357	1080357	106.6244	151085	1231442
7	D & N HAVELI	1	1		13716		13716	17063		17063	124.4022	507	17570
8	GOA	2	2		45500	26000	71500	43605	24477	68082	95.21958	3788	71870
9	GUJRAT	19	19		2515810	813519	3329329	2523518	771035	3294553	98.95547	287291	3581844
10	HARYANA	16	16		1003268	354274	1357542	1278085	433180	1711265	126.0561	101824	1813089
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	12		346936	23447	370383	338270	24906	363176	98.05418	15715	378891
12	JAMMU & KASHMIR	14	14				702616			784880	111.7082	91423	876303
13	KARNATAKA	20	20		2646866	914057	3560923	2596351	819786	3416137	95.93403	183882	3600019
14	KERALA	14	14		1452921	209544	1662465	1523539	209657	1733196	104.2546	219143	1952339
15	LAKSHADWEEP	1	1		4735		4735	4602		4602	97.19113	4771	9373
16	MEGHALAYA	7	7		167964	24938	192902	165926	17432	183358	95.05241	22209	205567
17	MAHARASHTRA	30	30		4537581	2349783	6887364	4464373	2182144	6646517	96.50305	442093	7088610
18	MANIPUR	8	8		128096	17053	145149	159571	20109	179680	123.79	27225	205905
19	MIZORAM	4	4		44539	17270	61809	46246	15569	61815	100.0097	8171	69986
20	MADHYA PRADESH	45	45				6547450			7096178	108.3808	285317	7381495
21	NAGALAND	7	7		80127	19438	99565	68039	17428	85467	85.84041	6371	91838
22	ORISSA	30	30		2384112	303878	2687990	2376745	287630	2664375	99.12146	204589	2868964
23	PUNJAB	14	14		1332716	470522	1803238	1391563	560402	1951965	108.2478	126037	2078002
24	PONDICHARRY	4	4		19443	30082	49525	20780	37492	58272	117.6618	31354	89626
25	RAJASTHAN	31	31		3916679	1007759	4924438	4022625	941048	4963673	100.7967	238245	5201918
26	SIKKIM	4	4		33057	4100	37157	36834	8292	45126	121.4468	5887	51013
27	TAMIL NADU	23	23		2764092	922503	3686595	2677460	948479	3625939	98.35469	2502237	6128176
28	TRIPURA	4	4				208603			229265	109.9049	9349	238614
29	UTTAR PRADESH	66	66		12270793	2162118	14432911	13347185	2457881	15805066	109.5071	1650889	17455955
30	WEST BENGAL	19	19		4808184	842452	5650636	4575138	687209	5262347	93.1284	283589	5545936
31	A & N ISLANDS	1	1				24600			23432	95.25203	1176	24608
32	DAMAN & DIU	2	2				8739			8923	102.1055	234	9157
TOTAL		496	496		43927485	16290204	75677697	54358272	16833899	79334849	104.8325	8478832	87813681

PULSE POLIO IMMUNIZATION

20TH JANUARY 1996

SL NO.	STATE	DISTRICTS			TARGET 0-3			COVERAGE 0-3			%	NO. ABOVE-3	TOTAL VACCINATED
		NO	RPRTD	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL				
1	ARUNACHAL P	12	12	82496	16277	98773	88366	18310	106676	108.0012	10902	117578	
2	ANDHRA PRAD	23	23	4512220	1419908	5932128	4657550	1471611	6129161	103.3215	734673	6863834	
3	ASSAM	23	23	1912893	196894	2109787	2047535	169505	2217040	105.0836	220487	2437527	
4	BIHAR	39	39			7968000			11466000	143.9006	557000	12023000	
5	CHANDIGARH-	1	1	7500	42500	50000	8156	51983	60139	120.278	9011	69150	
6	DELHI			0	1081321	1081321	0	1151689	1151689	106.5076	165114	1316803	
7	D & N HAVELI	1	1	17063	0	17063	17812	0	17812	104.3896	209	18021	
8	GOA	2	2	51200	23000	74200	50072	22558	72630	97.8841	4092	76722	
9	GUJRAT	19	19	0	0	3670713	0	0	3715890	101.2307	151523	3867413	
10	HARYANA	16	16	1164163	368002	1532165	1442676	431533	1874209	122.3242	99499	1973708	
11	HIMACHAL PR	12	12	371698	23247	394945	363444	24938	388382	98.33825	17217	405599	
12	JAMMU & KAS	14	14	0	0	729080	0	0	697131	95.6179	102479	799610	
13	KARNATAKA	20	20	2763276	1121291	3884567	2904058	1069991	3974049	102.3035	229690	4203739	
14	KERALA	14	14	1444627	209544	1654171	1404699	229947	1634646	98.81965	239044	1873690	
15	LAKSHADWEE	1	1	4735	0	4735	4548	0	4548	96.05069	400	4948	
16	MEGHALAYA	7	7	173357	26423	199780	175171	20041	195212	97.71348	20603	215815	
17	MAHARASHTR	30	30	0	0	6776167	0	0	6865263	101.3148	415163	7280426	
18	MANIPUR	8	8	147931	17171	165102	168867	21264	190121	115.1537	26338	216459	
19	MIZORAM	4	4	44206	15716	59922	46136	15522	61658	102.8971	8461	70119	
20	MADHYA PRAD	45	45	0	0	6547450	0	0	7470651	114.1002	192792	7663443	
21	NAGALAND	7	7	72776	22474	95250	69509	22014	91523	96.08714	6975	98498	
22	ORISSA	30	30	2413691	303884	2717575	2509225	321016	2830241	104.1458	261647	3091888	
23	PUNJAB	15	15	1420200	553870	1974070	1480992	619830	2100822	106.4208	152285	2253107	
24	PONDICHARRY	4	4	19443	30962	50405	25312	37214	62526	124.0472	37004	99530	
25	RAJASTHAN	31	31	3916679	1007759	4924438	4236915	1026742	5263657	106.8885		5263657	
26	SIKKIM	4	4	30649	7768	38417	34966	8957	43923	114.3322	6254	50177	
27	TAMIL NADU	23	23	0	0	3589710	0	0	3844983	107.1112	2653074	6498057	
28	TRIPURA	4	4	216091	11710	227801	221607	12214	233821	102.6427	8918	242739	
29	UTTAR PRADE	66	66	12722358	2287714	15010072	14437785	2883151	17320936	115.3954	1586897	18907833	
30	WEST BENGAL	19	19	4374101	1051065	5425166	4370843	933819	5304662	97.7788	238646	5543308	
31	A & N ISLANDS	1	1	18110	6490	24600	17685	6377	24062	97.81301	2193	26255	
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	1	8923	0	8923	9428	0	9428	105.6595	465	9893	
TOTAL		496	496	37910386	9844990	77036496	40793357	10570216	85423491	110.887	8159055	93582546	

3

PULSE POLIO IMMUNIZATION 7TH DECEMBER 1996

SL. NO.	STATE	NO.OF DISTT.	DISTT. REPTD	TARGET 0-5			COVERAGE 0-5			%	ABOVE 5	TOTAL VACCINATED
				RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL			
1.	A & N ISLANDS	2	2	29085	9600	38685	28525	9714	38239	98.85	1423	39662
2.	ANDHRA PR	23	23	6608928	2109625	8718553	7279545	2276175	9555720	109.60	228756	9784476
3.	ARUNACHAL P	13	13	112975	23241	136216	112918	31030	143948	105.68	6014	149962
4.	ASSAM	23	23	2778147	299190	3077337	2607130	276719	2883849	93.71	135745	3019594
5.	BIHAR	43	43	13086000	1361000	14447000	12304000	1322000	13626000	94.32	189000	13815000
6.	CHANDIGARH	1	1	45908	44042	89950	45908	44042	89950	100.00	4247	94197
7.	D & N HAVELI	1	1	23224		23224	24458		24458	105.31		24458
8.	DAMAN & DIU	2	2	7835	5266	13101	8304	5476	13780	105.18	64	13844
9.	DELHI	1	1		1867656	1867656		1867656	1867656	0.00	0	1867656
10.	GOA	2	2	82000	39000	121000	79757	37210	116967	96.67	2236	119203
11.	GUJRAT	19	19	3431462	1279354	4710816	3939816	1343126	5282942	112.14		5282942
12.	HARYANA	17	17	2000609	572584	2573193	2160519	644147	2804666	109.00	35177	2839843
13.	HIMACHAL PR.	12	12	548267	39554	587821	583636	43482	627118	106.69	1901	629019
14.	JAMMU & KAS	14	14	1010344	191581	1201925	1083889	176837	1260726	104.89	47380	1308106
15.	KARNATAKA	20	20	4082562	1872027	5954589	4147016	1857099	6004115	100.83	70790	6074905
16.	KERALA	14	14	2368067	361158	2729225	2240000	347289	2587289	94.80	3496	2590785
17.	LAKSHADWEE	1	1	6820		6820	6820		6820	100.00		6820
18.	MADHYA PR.	45	45	8146519	1601999	9748518	8366055	1668285	10034340	102.93	81480	10115820
19.	MAHARASHTR	29	29	7127004	2231325	9358329	6746286	2115488	8861774	94.69	141664	9003438
20.	MANIPUR	8	8	224586	34973	259559	234979	37467	272446	104.96	10572	283018
21.	MEGHALAYA	7	7	294080	48599	342679	259394	27902	287296	83.84	11902	299198
22.	MIZORAM	4	4	67199	27803	95002	70966	25705	96671	101.76	6650	103321
23.	NAGALAND	7	7	152863	34736	187599	146417	33209	179626	95.75	3640	183266
24.	ORISSA	30	30	3751995	504203	4256198	3735697	498205	4233902	99.48	99534	4333435
25.	PONDICHARRY	4	4	35821	50019	85840	38370	13074	51444	59.93	6403	57847
26.	PUNJAB	17	17	1804642	749914	2554556	1932438	833498	2765936	108.27	131515	2897451
27.	RAJASTHAN	31	31	5253684	1559442	6813126	5531804	1370902	6902706	101.31	85684	6988390
28.	SIKKIM	4	4	53731	8148	61879	59139	9248	68387	110.52	3331	71718
29.	TAMIL NADU	25	25	4774881	1470176	6245057	4531408	1670292	6201700	99.31	164520	6365220
30.	TRIPURA	4	4	325992		325992	305710		305710	93.78	1021	305731
31.	UTTAR PRADE	68	68	17900307	3583162	21483469	18120842	4009419	22130261	103.01	838032	22968293
32.	WEST BENGAL	19	19	7210378	1704009	8914387	6600040	1427412	8027452	90.05	149529	8176981
TOTAL		510	510	93345915	23683386	117029301	93331786	24022108	117353894	100.28	2461706	119815600

INDIA PULSE POLIO IMMUNIZATION 18TH JANUARY 1997

SL NO	STATE	NO OF DIST.	DIST. REPTD	TARGET 0-5			COVERAGE 0-5			%	NO. ABOVE 5	TOTAL VACCINATED
				RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL			
1	A & N ISLANDS	2	2	29085	9600	38685	28536	9941	38477	99.46	2224	40701
2	ANDHRA PR	23	23	7051140	2133698	9184838	7711266	2489938	10201204	111.07	324044	10525248
3	ARUNACHAL P	13	13	131141	23586	154727	128038	24396	152434	98.52	6113	158547
4	ASSAM	23	23	2812736	322323	3135059	3072552	341314	3413866	108.89	180133	3593999
5	BIHAR	43	43	12929000	1361000	14290000	12798000	1296000	14094000	98.63	227000	14321000
6	CHANDIGARH	1	1	39359	59380	98739	41771	62957	104728	106.07	5989	110717
7	D & N HAVELI	1	1	24458		24458	25560		25560	104.51	0	25560
8	DAMAN & DIU	2	2	8304	5476	13780	9053	5730	14783	107.28	62	14845
9	DELHI	1	1	0	1790000	1790000	0	1933584	1933584	108.02	0	1933584
10	GOA	2	2	84000	40000	124000	83438	38797	122235	98.58	2121	124356
11	GUJRAT	19	19	4610764	224574	4835338	5302778	251465	5554243	114.87	0	5554243
12	HARYANA	17	17	2000315	570203	2570518	2279296	716278	2995574	116.54	43365	3038939
13	HIMACHAL PR.	12	12	549554	40278	589832	607693	44688	652381	110.60	1523	653904
14	JAMMU & KAS	14	14	1022522	191274	1213796	1131397	219353	1350750	111.28	55090	1405840
15	KARNATAKA	20	20	3959414	1804443	5763857	4250160	1988177	6238337	108.23	120659	6358996
16	KERALA	14	14	2366878	361312	2728190	2352010	382616	2734626	100.24	15721	2750347
17	LAKSHADWEE	1	1	7018	0	7018	7036	0	7036	100.26	0	7036
18	MADHYA PR.	45	45	8250632	1938743	10189375	8132095	2017966	10150061	99.61	66741	10216802
19	MAHARASHTR	29	29	7190953	2350713	9541666	6864485	2362058	9226543	96.70	173152	9399695
20	MANIPUR	8	8	259709	36677	296386	281901	40376	322277	108.74	15861	338138
21	MEGHALAYA	7	7	297378	32973	330351	288275	27096	315371	95.47	12992	328363
22	MIZORAM	4	4	67242	27803	95045	74575	26737	101312	106.59	7908	109220
23	NAGALAND	7	7	156885	37195	194080	151174	35862	187036	96.37	3795	190831
24	ORISSA	30	30	3753594	504985	4258579	3843988	524157	4368145	102.57	105506	4473651
25	PONDICCHAR	4	4	35960	51431	87391	39525	70663	110188	126.09	6646	116834
26	PUNJAB	17	17	1829805	898836	2728641	2037378	992240	3029618	111.03	149023	3178641
27	RAJASTHAN	31	31	5173439	1687133	6860572	5923357	1434109	7357466	107.24	88986	7446452
28	SIKKIM	4	4	55148	8148	63296	60094	9093	69187	109.31	3611	72798
29	TAMIL NADU	25	25	4494220	1583060	6077280	4884209	1700667	6584876	108.35	127775	6712651
30	TRIPURA	4	4	315776	19078	334854	320473	20132	340605	101.72	0	340605
31	UTTAR PRADE	68	68	19479165	3817328	23296493	22739297	4651786	27391083	117.58	1071490	28462573
32	WEST BENGAL	19	19	7248011	1792490	9040501	6741095	1491112	8232207	91.06	121914	8354121
	TOTAL	510	510	96233605	23723740	119957345	102210505	25209288	127419793	106.22	2939444	130359237

✓
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RAJYA SABHA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 984

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31ST JULY, 1997

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON MEDICINES IN RURAL AREAS

984. SRI MD. SALIM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita amount spent on medicines in rural areas during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to raise the limit of expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a)&(b) The Centre does not maintain the record of per capita expenditure on medicines. However, as per the information available from the Central Statistical Organisation, a statement showing Government expenditure on public health and also the per capita expenditure on health, State/UT-wise, is at Annexure-I. This does not include the expenditure on Public Health by local authorities. The State-wise allocation of grant-in-aid under Family Welfare Programme is at Annexure-II.

Efforts are being made to provide more funds, in the 9th Five Year Plan.

....

Annexure referred to in the reply to the Lok Sabha
Unstarred Question No.2297 for reply on 6.8.97

(a) National Illness Assistance Fund(NIAF) has been set up vide Ministry of Health & F.W. Resolution dated 13.1.97 which has been published in the Gazette of India(Extraordinary) Part I Section-I)[No.9].It has been provided in this scheme that every State/U.T. (with Legislature) may set up an Illness Assistance Fund which shall be a registered society. The donation received by this society from State Govt./UT Admn. will be supplemented by a Grant in aid from Central Govt. to the extent of 50% of the contribution made by the State Govt./UT subject to a maximum of Rs.5 crores for states which have a larger proportion of population living below poverty line and Rs.2 crores for other states/UTs. The poverty line shall be as defined by the Planning Commission. The fund could also be subscribed by individuals, corporate bodies and other National/International philanthropic organisations. The contribution received by this fund would be exempt from payment of income tax under Section 80(G) of Income Tax Act. The accounts of the society would be audited by AG of the State/UT every year.

This fund would release financial assistance to patients below poverty line in India suffering from life threatening diseases for undergoing medical treatment of any of the superspeciality Hospital/Institutes or other Govt./Private Hospitals participating in the scheme. The assistance will be in the form of a one time grant which will be released to the Medical superintendent of the Hospital, in which the treatment has been received.

A provision of Rs.25 crores has been made in the budget grant of Ministry of Health & FW during 1996-97 for release of grant in aid to State/UT. A similar amount has been provided in the 1997-98 budget also.

It has also been decided that National Illness Assistance Fund should be set up with an initial donation from Ministry

of Health & F.W of Rs.5 crores. This fund would also be subscribed by individuals corporate bodies and Non-corporate bodies. The contribution made to this fund will also be exempt from payment of Income-Tax under Section 80(G) of Income Tax Act. The management Committee of NIAF will be chaired by Union Health Minister. The NIAF will be a registered society and its accounts will be subject to audit by C&AG every year.

Whereas the quantum of financial assistance to a poor patient is less than Rs.1.5 lakhs, the release will be done by the fund at the State/UT level and if the quantum of assistance is in excess of Rs.1.5 lakhs in an individual case,, the case will be recommended to NIAF at the Centre.

NIAF will decide about the budget outlay for grant of similar assistance to be released to such population living in the UTs without legislature.

(d) Applications for necessary assistance under this scheme can be addressed to the Illness Assistance Fund of the respective States/UTs or NIAF. The applicant has to apply to state Govt. to which he belongs alongwith the estimate of the expenditure of the illness from the Hospital where the treatment is being received or will be received and a certificate of his proof of income duly certified by the competent authority of the State . The state illness fund will examine the case and will process it in case the expenditure is within Rs.1.50 lakhs in each case. In case it exceeds this limit it will be forwarded to the Central Govt. along with their recommendations for processing the case under NIAF.

STATEMENT REFERRED IN LOK SAB UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 984 FOR 31.7.97

Per Capita Government Expenditure On Health For The
Years 1992-93 to 1994-95 at Current Prices

Sl.no	State/ UT	TOTAL GOVT. EXPENDITURE:HEALTH(Rs.lacs)			Population in lakhs as on 1st October			Per capita Govt. expenditure(Rs on health)		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992	1993	1994	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	ANDHRA	33245	38973	46580	684.33	696.37	708.28	49	56	66
2	ARUNACHAL	2202	2395	2691	8.99	9.21	9.44	245	260	285
3	ASSAM	12041	14183	13909	232.11	237.21	242.32	52	60	57
4	BIHAR	27759	30311	33729	894.69	914.47	934.28	31	33	36
5	GOA	2823	3156	3205	12.07	12.30	12.55	234	257	255
6	GUJARAT	21758	26898	31730	425.22	432.82	440.42	51	62	72
7	HARYANA	7890	8163	9932	170.59	174.31	177.99	46	47	56
8	HIMACHAL	7881	8758	10526	53.28	54.29	55.32	148	161	190
9	J&K	13649	13914	16699	79.97	81.78	83.63	171	170	200
10	KARNATAKA	30328	27192	33467	461.32	468.43	475.40	66	58	70
11	KERALA	23893	28326	28734	297.60	301.77	305.94	80	94	94
12	M.P.	26953	33492	38316	683.72	697.51	711.20	39	48	54
13	MAHARASHTRA	49930	54401	63309	814.25	830.40	846.75	61	66	75
14	MANIPUR	2299	2407	3224	19.06	19.50	19.96	121	123	162
15	MEGHALAYA	3160	3396	3334	18.40	18.83	19.27	172	180	173
16	MIZORAM	2007	2387	2801	7.25	7.47	7.71	277	320	363
17	NAGALAND	3120	4185	4110	12.71	13.12	13.54	245	319	304
18	ORISSA	13352	14410	18335	326.06	332.08	338.15	41	43	54
19	PUNJAB	18888	20432	21468	207.81	210.87	213.74	91	97	100
20	RAJASTHAN	26671	27638	34055	455.50	465.24	474.90	59	59	72
21	SIKKIM	1520	2290	2370	4.28	4.41	4.56	355	519	520
22	T.NADU	47157	51092	54604	567.67	573.26	578.77	83	89	94
23	TRIPURA	3063	3316	3406	28.59	29.25	29.93	107	113	114
24	U.P.	59982	69629	69104	1431.45	1456.91	1482.28	42	48	47
25	W.B.	43354	45042	50152	699.63	711.75	723.82	62	63	69
26	DELHI *		13003	15919		103.13	106.81		126	149
27	PONDY.	2106	2570	2859	8.34	8.51	8.69	253	302	329
28	CENTRE*	74869	69741	79632						
	TOTAL	562100	621700	698200	8718.43	8879.20	9039.56	64	70	77

Source: 1.National Accounts Statistics
2.Registrar General's Office for Population

Note: Expenditure on health does not include Medical & Health expenditure on defence services.
* includes UT's without legislature
* Delhi has got Legislative Assembly since 1993-94 financial year.

1996-97

	In cash	In kind	Total	In cash	In kind	Total	In cash	In kind	Total	In kind	Total	Upto July '97
1 ANDHRA PRADESH	7471.85	2301.35	9773.20	6731.87	2021.09	8752.96	7880.31	2398.43	10278.74	2398.43	10278.74	2636.91
2 ASSAM	2258.44	1229.94	3488.38	2179.24	896.14	3075.38	2026.07	824.06	2850.13	824.06	2850.13	1231.70
3 BIHAR	7683.75	2589.23	10272.98	7026.29	2977.17	10003.46	4660.49	2851.93	7512.42	2851.93	7512.42	3271.73
4 GUJARAT	4348.51	1562.28	5910.79	3653.60	1882.41	5536.01	3408.15	1957.01	5365.16	1957.01	5365.16	2060.62
5 HARYANA	1609.62	931.49	2541.11	1437.00	776.55	2213.55	1439.48	859.66	2299.14	859.66	2299.14	1387.28
6 HIMACHAL PRADESH	1048.39	316.31	1364.70	935.18	260.50	1195.68	1613.92	294.88	1908.80	294.88	1908.80	552.91
7 J&K	2789.13	238.06	3027.19	992.60	306.82	1299.42	863.14	268.35	1131.49	268.35	1131.49	493.24
8 KARNATAKA	5582.30	1392.31	6974.61	6036.45	1521.36	7557.81	7599.98	1784.70	9384.68	1784.70	9384.68	2303.32
9 KERALA	2358.92	824.69	3183.61	2465.54	870.21	3335.75	2456.74	735.58	3192.32	735.58	3192.32	1441.73
10 MADHYA PRADESH	6178.79	4206.37	10385.16	5887.69	4238.43	10126.12	5689.22	4066.67	9755.89	4066.67	9755.89	3319.68
11 MAHARASHTRA	6595.26	2754.01	9349.27	8134.91	3036.70	11171.61	8383.02	3351.69	11734.71	3351.69	11734.71	3588.12
12 MANIPUR	355.90	70.06	425.96	398.80	88.83	487.63	418.72	56.61	475.33	56.61	475.33	214.45
13 MEGHALAYA	251.05	57.49	308.54	266.73	118.93	385.66	300.07	87.40	387.47	87.40	387.47	152.00
14 NAGALAND	268.57	23.63	292.20	210.56	74.68	285.24	211.63	47.62	259.25	47.62	259.25	110.12
15 ORISSA	4623.45	1688.95	6312.40	4140.80	1224.97	5365.77	2960.32	1149.21	4109.53	1149.21	4109.53	1780.90
16 PUNJAB	2287.20	1473.73	3760.93	1862.57	1127.15	2989.72	1958.20	776.12	2734.32	776.12	2734.32	964.77
17 RAJASTHAN	7074.14	2547.76	9621.90	6896.87	2213.36	9110.23	6545.74	3084.52	9630.26	3084.52	9630.26	2355.22
18 SIKKIM	206.90	15.15	222.05	237.76	34.09	271.85	237.71	22.25	259.96	22.25	259.96	110.78
19 TAMILNADU	5754.50	1604.60	7359.10	5905.88	1977.06	7882.94	5350.47	2077.61	7428.08	2077.61	7428.08	2716.79
20 TRIPURA	411.34	78.59	489.93	345.69	98.32	444.01	346.41	100.96	447.37	100.96	447.37	200.43
21 UTTAR PRADESH	16562.29	7221.23	23783.52	14007.71	5945.75	19953.46	10536.91	7721.73	18258.64	7721.73	18258.64	5695.33
22 WEST BENGAL	4910.10	1537.41	6447.51	6253.18	1936.60	8189.78	7046.22	1909.68	8955.90	1909.68	8955.90	2501.18
23 ARUNACHAL PRADESH	133.29	45.64	178.93	139.85	110.69	250.54	146.82	33.86	180.68	33.86	180.68	79.35
24 GOA	104.65	62.02	166.67	133.91	35.31	169.22	141.81	53.24	195.05	53.24	195.05	84.16
25 MIZORAM	166.60	27.48	194.08	189.65	52.24	241.89	197.57	45.85	243.42	45.85	243.42	109.09
	91034.94	34799.78	125834.72	86470.33	33825.36	120295.69	82419.13	36559.62	118978.75	36559.62	118978.75	39361.81
PONDICHERRY	75.00	19.36	92.68	89.10	39.16	128.28	93.61	33.60	127.27	33.60	127.27	69.51
1 Delhi	1053.00	539.11	1592.11	1600.50	410.55	2011.05	1475.25	388.14	1863.39	388.14	1863.39	437.87
2 A&N Island	69.27	14.61	83.88	77.84	22.28	100.12	90.20	16.12	106.32	16.12	106.32	126.34
3 D&N Haveli	23.58	15.14	38.72	25.77	7.03	32.80	29.47	6.02	35.49	6.02	35.49	58.91
4 Chandigarh	141.49	21.37	162.86	117.35	33.21	150.56	93.50	26.12	119.62	26.12	119.62	155.25
5 Lakshweep	10.56	3.72	14.28	11.50	6.18	17.68	11.75	2.77	14.52	2.77	14.52	38.75
6 Daman & Diu	21.61	3.62	25.23	28.66	5.70	34.36	32.55	6.25	38.80	6.25	38.80	57.25
Total:	1393.01	616.95	2009.96	1950.72	524.13	2474.85	1826.33	479.08	2305.41	479.08	2305.41	943.85

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TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31ST JULY, 1997

GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRES IN THE COUNTRY

999. SHRI RAJESH R. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Government health centres are existing in the country presently;
- (b) the details of the ratio of population and Government health centres;
- (c) whether Government health centres are facing the problem of over-crowding of patients; and
- (d) how many new Government health centres are being planned to be opened to facilitate the maximum number of patients properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a): As per the available information there are 2433 Community Health Centres, 21889 Primary Health Centres, 133498 Sub-Centres and 5435 Rural Family Welfare Centres functioning in the rural areas of the country. In the urban areas there are 1492 Post Partum Centres, 813 Urban Family Welfare Centres and 871 Urban Health Posts. As on 1.1.1993, 16323 dispensaries have been set up in the urban areas in the different States and Union Territories, in the country.

(b) These Health Centres are established on the basis of approved population norms which are annexed. The Post Partum Centres are not established on the basis of population norms and most of the Rural Family Welfare Centres have been integrated into block PHCs/C-FCs.

(c) Whenever the no. of health centres is below the number required on the basis of population norms, some over-crowding is possible.

(d) Government is considering opening more health centres during the 9th Five Year Plan, as per the approved population norms.

ANNEXURE

STATEMENT REFERRED TO PART B OF RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.999 FOR 31-7-1997.

RURAL AREAS

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Population Norms</u>	
	<u>Plain Area</u>	<u>Hilly/Tribal Area</u>
Sub Centre	5000	3000
P.H.C	30000	20000
CHC	80000 to 120000	

URBAN AREAS

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Population covered</u>
---------------	---------------------------

Urban Family Welfare Centres

TYPE I	10000 TO 25000
TYPE II	25000 TO 50000
TYPE III	Above 50000

Urban Health Posts

TYPE A	Below 5000
TYPE B	5000 TO 10000
TYPE C	10000 TO 25000
TYPE D	25000 TO 50000

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31ST JULY, 1997

ERADICATION OF MALARIA

991. SHRI VED PRAKASH P. GOYAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that after initial successes, India is now unable to get the upper hand in malaria control and over the past decade or so, the number of malaria cases has remained unchanged, with the addition of P. Falciparum Malaria, as per a report in I.C.M.R. Bulletin of January, 1997;
- (b) if so, what are the various types of malaria;
- (c) what are the various reasons for its spread in the country; and
- (d) in what manner Government propose to wipe out this disease from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) There was resurgence of malaria in the early 70s and a Modified Plan of Operations (MPO) was launched in 1977 to tackle the situation. With the implementation of MPO, the incidence of Malaria in the country has been brought down to 2 million cases in/ recorded in 1976. Since then the malaria incidence has been contained around 2 but less than 3 million cases annually. In recent years the incidence of P.falciparum malaria has shown an increasing trend.

(b) There are mainly two types of malarial parasites causing human malaria. These are (1) Plasmodium vivax and (2) Plasmodium falciparum.

/1984 as against 6.47 million cases

....2/-

Apart from these, another malarial parasite 'P.malariae' is also found in some parts of Orissa. Other human malarial parasite P.ovale is found in Africa.

(c) Increase in malaria cases is mainly due to vector resistance to insecticides, parasite resistance to drugs like Chloroquine, poor spray coverage, inadequate surveillance, delay in diagnosis and treatment of cases, inadequate facilities for management of severe and complicated cases, poor environmental and sanitation conditions.

(d) The following steps have been undertaken to effectively control Malaria in the country under National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) :-

- 100% Central assistance is being provided to the 7 North Eastern States since December, 1994.
- Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of Malaria cases through Primary Health Care system, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Malaria Clinics etc. and Drug Distribution Centres, Fever Treatment Depots at the village level, is undertaken by the State Governments.
- Vector control through insecticidal spray in rural areas and anti-larval operations in urban areas as per schedule on the basis of technical assessment.
- Intensification of Information, Education and Communication activities for mobilising active community participation.
- Observance of anti-malaria Month in June every year beginning from June, 1997 to create public awareness about prevention and containment of malaria and other vector borne diseases and to propagate the theme "Malaria Control Everyone's Concern" to make it a people's movement in the country.

-: 2

-: 3 :-

Further, an enhanced Malaria Control Project with World Bank support to cover essentially 100 districts in 7 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan as well as 19 towns/cities having endemicity of malaria has since been successfully negotiated with the World Bank.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

R. JY. S. BHA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 965

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31ST JULY, 1997

DEATHS OCCURRING DURING AND AFTER TUBECTOMY/VASECTOMY OPERATIONS

965. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of deaths occur during and after tubectomy/vasectomy operations of the persons opting for family planning in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether this is one of the reasons for people not opting for tubectomy/vasectomy operations in the country; and
- (d) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard to allay the fear amongst the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

- (a) A few deaths do occur during and after tubectomy/vasectomy operations.
 - (b) A statement is attached.
 - (c) & (d): Deaths due to sterilisation could sometimes lead to temporary setbacks to the Programme in the area where the death has taken place. This is normally offset by inter-personal counselling by family welfare workers.
-

K.S. V.S. & 963 N 31-1-17

NUMBER OF STERILISATION OPERATIONS PERFORMED AND DEATHS REPORTED
DURING 1994-95, 1995-96 AND 1996-97

Sl. No.	State/UT	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Number of Operations done in various types	Number of deaths	Number of Operations done in various types	Number of deaths	Number of Operations done in various types	Number of deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	575728	29	520552	29	501662	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1727	0	1654	10	891	NR
3	Assam	22450	NR	23866	NR	14563	NR
4	Bihar	206188	NR	266207	NR	82421	NR
5	Goa	4316	0	4155	0	3667	NR
6	Gujarat	301298	NR	280054	6	242949	3
7	Haryana	103329	5	101257	6	100019	5
8	Himachal Pradesh	40954	NR	35856	NR	31609	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	15470	NR	15714	NR	15422	NR
10	Karnataka	371535	10	381571	23	383702	21
11	Kerala	133054	0	121539	1	118114	3
12	Madhya Pradesh	401855	18	384342	6	366127	NR
13	Maharashtra	582454	28	566168	28	518866	29
14	Manipur	2236	0	2621	0	2324	4
15	Meghalaya	849	1	1108	0	657	0
16	Mizoram	3476	0	2834	0	2570	0
17	Nagaland	3003	NR	522	0	668	0
18	Orissa	162085	12	146713	15	133241	3
19	Punjab	125992	2	113075	6	107917	4
20	Rajasthan	203118	13	167348	10	200173	NR
21	Sikkim	1592	0	1040	0	1308	0
22	Tamil Nadu	516866	27	309927	14	315000	10
23	Tripura	13196	0	10835	0	9679	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	516866	NR	309927	NR	266350	NR
25	West Bengal	361191	4	331060	0	305260	0
26	A & N Islands	1792	0	1666	0	1756	0
27	Chandigarh	3036	5	3077	0	2561	0
28	D & N Haveli	602	0	495	0	490	0
29	Daman & Diu	435	NR	500	NR	507	NR
30	Delhi	39655	29	37833	0	31626	7
31	Lakshadweep	27	NR	24	0	48	0
32	Pondicherry	8827	0	9581	4	9793	0
33	M/o. Defence	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
34	M/o. Railways	NR	NR	18754	1	20491	1
Total:		4725202	183	4171875	159	3792431	113

NR - Not received

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 960

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 961

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31ST JULY, 1997

INCREASE IN CHILD MORTALITY RATE

961. SIRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the increasing child mortality rate in the country;
- (b) if so, the state-wise position as on date; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to reduce the child mortality?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) and (b): As per the information available through Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India, the Child Mortality Rate (0-4 years) at the national level is showing a declining trend. The latest estimates of Child Mortality Rate (0-4) years for India and major States for 1994 is enclosed.

(c): To bring down child mortality, Immunization; Control of diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections; essential newborn care; and prophylaxis against Iron and vitamin A deficiencies are being implemented as part of the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme. These interventions will continue to be implemented under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT ENCLOSED WITH THE REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.961 FOR 31.7.97

Estimates of Child Mortality Rate (0-4 Years)
for India and major States, 1994.

(Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India)

<u>India and Major States</u>	<u>Child Mortality Rate</u>
India #	23.9
Andhra Pradesh	17.0
Assam	24.7
Bihar	24.9
Gujarat	22.2
Haryana	22.3
Himachal Pradesh	16.0
Karnataka	18.6
Kerala	3.4
Madhya Pradesh	34.8
Manasrashtra	14.4
Orissa	31.6
Punjab	15.7
Rajasthan	27.4
Tamil Nadu	13.4
Uttar Pradesh	33.0
West Bengal	19.8

Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31ST JULY, 1997

CORPORATE SECTOR'S HELP FOR FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES

*140. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Minister seeks corporate help in family planning", published in "The Hindu" dated the 11th July, 1997;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government have appealed to corporate sector to extend their support in family planning programmes;
- (c) whether Government have placed any concrete plan before the corporate sector seeking their help for its implementation; and
- (d) if so, what is that plan and in what manner Government look for cooperation from the corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a)to(d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.140 FOR 31.7.1997

The news item which appeared in the Daily "The Hindu" on 11th July, 1997 refers to the address given by the Minister of State for Health & Family Welfare in the Seminar organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry at Delhi on 10th July in connection with the World Population Day on 11th July, 1997. In her address, Minister of State urged the Corporate Sector to support Family Welfare Programmes and to take up responsibility for implementation of Family Welfare Programmes at a scale commensurate with their capacity.

2. This exhortation to the Industry is in keeping with the Government thinking that population is a critical problem before the country today and it requires a very large effort to be tackled effectively. Also, a massive programme of this nature cannot succeed unless it becomes a national programme in which Govt. and non-Govt. organisations as well as community actively participate. Government's resources and effort alone will not be sufficient in view of the very large requirement and, therefore, the Non-Government Sector including the Corporate Sector should agree to participate in the effort and take responsibility for Family Welfare Programme within the means available to it. The Government has not suggested any specific programme or financial outlay to the Corporate Sector in this regard.

3. The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry has a Committee for Family Welfare Programmes and it is implementing one project for Integrated Family Welfare Programme in the districts of Agra, Kanpur & Meerut and another project in collaboration with the Population Foundation of India in Ghaziabad District of Uttar Pradesh. The PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry is implementing 7 projects for Family Welfare Programmes. Many other industrial undertakings, both in the private and public sector, are making available health services including population control services for their workers and their families. The effort of the Government is to motivate the Corporate Sector for taking on a larger responsibility for family welfare, including population control programme, in view of their sizeable resources.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

13 JUL 1997

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 997

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31ST JULY, 1997.

EPILEPTIC AND GOITRE PATIENTS IN THE COUNTRY

997. SRI MD. SALIM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of epileptic patients and those suffering from goitre in the country during the last three years, separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

The year-wise number of patients suffering from epilepsy and goitre is not available. However, it is estimated that there are approximately 8 million epileptic patients in the country at present with the prevalence rate estimated to be 5-10 patients per thousand of population.

In respect of goitre, a statement showing State/U.T. wise estimated number of persons suffering from Goitre is enclosed.

...

Statement showing the estimated ^{number of} persons * suffering from Goitre in States/UTs.

S.NO.	STATE/UT	Estimated ^{number of} persons suffering from Goitre (Million)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.168
2.	Assam	1.168
3.	Goa	0.275
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.428
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.124
6.	Manipur	0.367
7.	Meghalaya	0.062
8.	Mizoram	0.338
9.	Nagaland	0.119
10.	Sikkim	0.117
11.	Tripura	0.348
12.	Chandigarh(UT)	0.111
13.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.022
14.	Daman & Diu	0.009
15.	Delhi	1.710
16.	Andhra Pradesh	6.210
17.	Bihar	8.807
18.	Gujarat	4.600
19.	Haryana	0.579
20.	Karnataka	4.468
21.	Kerala	1.66
22.	Madhya Pradesh	8.67
23.	Maharashtra	7.95
24.	Orissa	0.992
25.	Punjab	1.488
26.	Rajasthan	0.753
27.	Tamilnadu	0.815
28.	Uttar Pradesh	15.225
29.	West Bengal	2.070
30.	A & N Islands	
31.	Lakshadweep	
32.	Pondicherry	

Survey not conducted

70.653

* These estimates are based on surveys conducted in 275 Districts.

UNSTARRED

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 962

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31ST JULY, 1997

ACTION PLAN FOR AIDS CONTROL IN THE NORTH-EASTERN STATES

962. SRI S.M. KRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the sharp increase in AIDS cases in certain States, particularly in the North-eastern parts of the country; if so, the number of AIDS cases detected reported during the last three years, from the North-eastern States, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Governments of North-eastern States have requested the Central Government for a helping hand to arrest the increase in such cases; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to initiate a separate concrete action plan for arresting the spread of this deadly disease in the North-eastern States; and

(d) what action Government have taken for creating awareness amongst the people involved in immoral traffic in the red light areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) Yes, Sir. The State-wise, year-wise AIDS cases detected/ reported during the last three years are as follows:

S.No.	Name of State	1994	1995	1996
1.	Assam	1	6	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	--
3.	Manipur	46	31	55
4.	Mizoram	--	--	--
5.	Meghalaya	--	--	--
6.	Nagaland	--	4	--
7.	Tripura	--	--	--

Contd..2.,

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(b) & (c): In order to prevent and control spread of AIDS in India, comprehensive programme is currently under implementation as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme throughout the country. The strategies of the programme consist of creation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour group and general public about AIDS, control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Blood Safety and rational use of blood, Surveillance, diagnosis and clinical management of AIDS cases.

(d): The Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the State Health Departments encourage the non Governmental Organisations and local bodies to take up integrated intervention projects in the red light areas. Such projects are being implemented in Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai and Delhi.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 998

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31ST JULY, 1997REVIEW OF ANTI-AIDS SCHEME998. DR. D.B. DUTTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have any proposal to review the anti-AIDS schemes to make a better job of preventing transmission of the dreaded disease;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government are also seeking assistance from the World Bank and technical assistance from World Health Organisation to target prevention of AIDS among children;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the role of non-Governmental organisations in implementing various welfare programmes among street children, to integrate AIDS-STD prevention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE(SMT. RENUKA CHOWDHURY)

(a) & (b): Yes, Sir. The Scheme for the Prevention and Control of AIDS in India with assistance from World Bank has been under implementation since September, 1992. The implementation of the Scheme is reviewed by World Bank/WHO as well as senior functionaries of Central and State Governments from time to time. These efforts are aimed at improving the implementation of the Scheme which aims at Prevention and Control of AIDS in India.

(c) & (d): Assistance from World Bank or technical assistance from WHO has not been sought specifically for targetting the prevention of AIDS among the children, but the Government

Contd..2,

have taken the following steps in this direction:

- (i) Giving safe and HIV free blood to all Thalassemic and haemophilic children, which is going on satisfactorily.
 - (ii) A Pilot project is being contemplated by Government to give zidovudine (AZT) to all pregnant mothers having HIV infection which is an approved mode of treatment.
 - (e) The non-Governmental organisations have a very significant role to play in the Nation's efforts to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS infection. The thrust of the programme has been to create "awareness" about the danger of the HIV/AIDS infection and the steps to be taken for safeguarding oneself from the infection.
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TO BE ANSWERED ON 06-08-1997

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2339

PROVISION FOR EDUCATION/HEALTH/SOCIAL SERVICES

2339. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SATYAJITSINH D. GAEKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

प्रधान मंत्री

- (a) the steps taken so far to ensure provision of 6% of GDP for Education, Health and other social services by 2000 AD:
- (b) the details of success achieved so far service-wise, indicating the Central and State allocations: and
- (c) the increase in percentage in population having access to education, health, sanitation and other social services during each of the last three years?

A N S W E R

प्रधान मंत्री

MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
(SMT. RATNAMALA SAVARDE)

- (a): Approach paper to the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) elaborates the Government's commitment to ensure provision of adequate resources for education, health and other social services. The Basic Minimum Services programme envisages access of all seven BMS namely, universal primary education, provision of safe drinking water, health facilities, housing for all, nutritional support to children, connectivity to unconnected villages and streamlining the public distribution system with a focus on the poor.
- (b): According to 1996-97 (Budget estimates), the plan outlay for social services for centre, states and UTs was Rs.30490.77 crore against Rs.23178.56 crore in 1995-96 (revised estimates). Out of this total amount of Rs.30490.77 crore, a sum of Rs.3132.97 crore is budgeted for general education, Rs.814.30 crore for medical and public health, Rs.1535.00 crore on family welfare and Rs.1740.75 crore for housing.
- (c): National programme on nutritional support to primary education is likely to cover 10.32 crore children in primary classes in all government, local body and government aided schools by 1997-98. In the area of primary health care infrastructure, 21853 primary health centres were in position in end March 1996 in addition to 132727 sub-centres and 2424 community health centres in the country. The number of primary health centres in end March 1994 and March 1995 stood at 21206 and 21536 respectively. According to the estimates prepared by the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, 50 per cent of urban population was covered with sanitation facilities against 45.9 per cent in 1990.

Accidents
(7)

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2585

TO BE ANSWERED ON 07-08-1997

DERAILMENTS IN KERALA

2585 SHRI S. AJAY KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS रेल मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware about the frequent derailments in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the number of derailments and accidents occurred during each of the last three years;
- (c) the persons killed/injured due to these derailments/accidents;
- (d) the losses occurred to the railway properties; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

रेल मंत्री

(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)

(a) to (d): Statistics of train accidents and related information are maintained railway zone-wise and not State-wise. The relevant information for Southern Railway is as under:

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
No. of accidents(including derailments)	62	52	40
No. of persons killed	39	77	47
No. of persons injured	74	69	29
Cost of damage to Rly. property(Rs. in crores)	2.37	5.24	6.48

-- 2/-

- (e) Some of the steps taken to prevent accidents are as under:
- i) The work of track circuiting has been accelerated on the trunk routes and other important main lines.
 - ii) Modification of the signalling circuitry is being carried out to minimise chances of human errors in causing accidents.
 - iii) There has been progressive increase in use of Tie Tamping and ballast cleaning machines for track maintenance.
 - iv) For monitoring track geometry and running characteristics of the track, sophisticated track recording cars, oscillograph cars and portable accelerometer are being progressively used.
 - v) Maintenance facilities for coaches and wagons have been modernised and upgraded at many depots.
 - vi) To prevent cases of cold breakage of axles, ROH Depots have been equipped with ultrasonic testing equipment for detection of flaws in the axles.
 - vii) Whistle boards/speed breakers and road signs have been provided at unmanned level crossings and visibility for drivers has been improved.
 - viii) Audio-visual publicity campaigns to educate road users on how to make a safe crossing are conducted.
 - ix) Steps have been taken to prevent inflammable and explosive materials from being carried in passenger trains.
 - x) Training facilities for drivers, guards and staff connected with train operation have been modernised including use of simulators for training of drivers.
 - xi) Refresher courses are regularly organised at specified intervals.
 - xii) Performance of the staff connected with train operations is being constantly monitored and those found deficient are sent for crash training.
 - xiii) Periodical safety drives are conducted to inculcate safety consciousness among the staff.

✓

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2618
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07-08-1997

APPOINTMENT OF ENQUIRY COMMISSION

2618 SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS (रेल मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of enquiry commissions appointed to enquire into causes of accidents and derailments of trains, during the last 3 years;
- (b) the findings of the enquiry commission and action taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the enquiry commissions;
- (c) the reasons for the unabated continuance of accidents and derailments; and
- (d) the amount spent thereon ?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

रेल मंत्री

(SHRI RAM.VILAS PASWAN)

(a) and (b) : During the last three years, only one Commission of Enquiry under Justice N. Venkatachala, a retired Judge of Supreme Court has been appointed by the Ministry of Railways to enquire into the causes of accidents involving (i) collision of Up 3151 Jammu Tawi Express against Up BKSC Goods train on Eastern Railway on 1-6-1995 and (ii) derailment of train No.8448 Hirakhand Express which occurred on S.E. Railway on 1-6-1995. The commission concluded rash and negligent behaviour of the station staff at Kalubathan on Eastern Railway and unrenewed bad track condition in Sambalpur Division of South Eastern Railway respectively, being responsible for these accidents. The commission made the following major suggestions for checking collisions and derailments on Railways:

Suggestions for checking collisions

- i) Track circuiting.
- ii) Auxiliary Warning System.
- iii) Mobile Radio Communication.
- iv) Solid State Interlocking.
- v) Use of pre-stressed reinforced concrete sleepers.
- vi) Ensuring supply of quality spare parts for railway maintenance etc.

Suggestions for checking derailments

- i) Thorough detection of rail flaws.
- ii) Making good of shortage in track maintenance gangs.
- iii) Track renewal.
- iv) Improving infrastructure and other facilities in the train examination depots.
- v) Timely action to prevent spring breakages.
- vi) Provision of additional washing lines/pit lines at all sizable carriage sheds.
- vii) Posting of technically qualified persons as TXRs and avoid indiscriminate promotions of fitters etc. as TXR.
- viii) Ensuring adequate supply of spare stores at all carriage depots.
- ix) Check on introduction of new coaching service.
- x) Periodical cadre review.

All these recommendations have been accepted and implemented by the Ministry of Railways. An Action Taken Report together with the Report of the commission has been laid on the Table of the Sabha on 20th December, 1996.

- (c) Despite all out efforts to contain them, accidents on the railways occur mainly due to human error, equipment failures, sabotage and other incidental factors.
- (d) Rs.26.52 lakhs.

+ + + + +

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LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2555
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07-08-1997**

PEOPLE KILLED AT UNMANNED RAILWAY CROSSINGS

† 2555 **SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHAUHAN:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS रेल मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons killed or injured at Unmanned Railway crossings during the year 1996 and upto 30th June, 1997, Zone-wise;
- (b) the steps taken to prevent such accidents;
- (c) whether it is proposed to construct Railway crossings at 12 T.K. (Rai Singh Nagar) of Shri Ganga Nagar and at Dholipal, Nava 34 STG, Bagalawali of Kojuwala and Hanumangarh and at Ramgarh of Nohar; and
- (d) if, so the time by which these railway crossings are likely to be constructed ?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

रेल मंत्री

(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)

- (a) Zone-wise break up of casualties at unamanned level crossings during 1996-97 and April to June, 1997 is as under:

Railway	1996-97		April-June 1997	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Central	1	6	-	-
Eastern	1	3	-	-
Northern	12	25	11	8

N.E.	49	17	5	4
N.F.	-	-	-	-
Southern	46	20	1	5
S.C.	50	51	7	1
S.E.	3	4	4	1
Western	10	9	-	-
Total	172	135	28	19

(b) The following steps are being taken to prevent level crossing accidents:

(1) Speed breakers/rumble strips have been provided on the approaches to unmanned level crossings so that the road vehicles may reduce their speed.

(2) Whistle boards are also provided alongside the rail track on approach of the level crossings to enable the train driver to whistle to warn road users about the approaching train. Periodic drives are launched to check whether the the drivers are whistling from the whistling boards.

(3) To educate the road users about safety at unmanned level crossings, publicity campaign is launched through various media like quickies on TV, cinema slides, posters, talks on radio and newspaper advertisements and street plays.

(4) Joint ambush checks with civil authorities to nab errant road vehicle drivers under the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Railways Act, 1989.

(5) Since accidents at unmanned level crossings take place due to negligence of road users, the State Governments can help by exercising strict checks while issuing driving licenses, specially to drivers of trucks, buses and other heavy vehicles. Road users have still not got used to the faster speeds of Mail/Express trains. A train travelling at 90 kmph covers 25 metres/second. Thus, although to the road user it appears to be 200 metres away, in terms of time, it is only 8 seconds away.

(6) Involvement of village panchayats in their public awareness programme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

✓

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2471

TO BE ANSWERED ON 7.8.97.

INSURANCE SCHEME

† 2471 SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH:
KUMARI UMA BHARTI:
SHRI KACHARU BHAI RAUT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS (रेल मंत्री)
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of insurance scheme introduced by the Government for the benefit of railway passengers;
- (b) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to increase the insurance amount to be provided to the dependents those killed and injured in rail accidents;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government propose to bring in any amendment in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the time by which the said amendment is likely to be made?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

रेल मंत्री

(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)

- (a) to (e) A statement is attached.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of unstarred Question No. 2471 asked by Shrimati Ketaki Devi Singh, Kumari Uma Bharti and Shri Kacharu Bhau Raut to be answered in Lok Sabha on 7.8.97 regarding Insurance Scheme.

(a) The salient features of the Railway Passengers Insurance Scheme are as under :

1. Under this scheme, Railway pay compensation for loss of life or injuries to bonafide passengers holding tickets or pass including railwaymen on duty who become victims of untoward incidents such as terrorist acts, violent attack, robbery, dacoity, rioting, shoot-out or arson by any person in or on any train carrying passengers, or in a waiting hall, cloak room or reservation or booking office or on any platform or in any place within the precincts of a railway station or the accidental falling of any passenger from a train carrying passengers. Similarly compensation is also paid for death or injury to bonafide rail passengers or railwaymen on duty in a train accident.
2. The scale of compensation available under this scheme is provided in the Railway Accident(Compensation) Rules, 1994. Under these rules, the compensation in case of death or permanent disability is Rs. 2 lakhs, and in case of injuries the minimum compensation is Rs. 16,000/- and the maximum is Rs. 1,80,000/-.
3. No compensation will, however, be payable in cases of suicide or attempted suicide, self-inflicted injury, his own criminal act, or any act committed in a state of

.....2/-

intoxication or insanity or natural death or disease or medical or surgical treatment unless such treatment becomes necessary due to injury caused by the said 'untoward incident'.

4. The application for compensation is adjudicated by Railway Claims Tribunal. Twenty One Benches of this Tribunal have been set up in different parts of the country. The decrees of the Railway Claims Tribunal are satisfied by the Zonal Railways after following the normal procedure.

(b) to (e): Keeping in view of the rise in Consumer Price Index, a proposal is under consideration to increase the amount of compensation to be paid to the dependents of dead and injured rail passengers and platform ticket holders who are involved in train accidents or untoward incidents as defined under Sections 124 and 124-A of the Railways Act, 1989. After a decision is taken in the matter, a notification prescribing the enhanced rates of compensation will be issued.

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RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 895

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

SUPPLY OF ROAD SAFETY EQUIPMENTS TO MAHARASHTRA

895. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have supplied different types of road safety equipments to Maharashtra during the last three years to reduce road accidents in the State;
- (b) if so, the details of the equipments supplied, year-wise;
- (c) whether road accidents have decreased in the State thereafter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI T. G. VENKATRAMAN)

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b): One Portable Weigh Bridge and financial assistance of Rs.25.00 lakhs for purchase of one crane and one ambulance under the National Highway Patrolling Scheme was given to the Government of Maharashtra during 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

(c) & (d): There is marginal increase in the number of road accidents during 1994 to 1996. However, accidents per thousand vehicles have decreased during 1996.

राज्य सभा

लिखित प्रश्न सं० 895

बुधवार, 30 जुलाई, 1997/8 श्रावण, 1919 ईश्वर

महाराष्ट्र को सड़क-सुरक्षा उपकरणों की आपूर्ति

895.

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे :

क्या जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क०

क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य को विभिन्न प्रकार के सड़क सुरक्षा उपकरणों

की आपूर्ति की है ,

ख०

यदि हां, तो दिये गये उपकरणों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ,

ग०

क्या उसके बाद से राज्य में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में कमी आई है , और

घ०

यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उत्तर

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री श्री टी.जी.वेंकटरामन :

क०

जी हां।

ख०

महाराष्ट्र सरकार को क्रमशः 1993-94 और 1994-95 के दौरान एक सुवाह्य तुला सेतु और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग गश्त स्कीम के तहत एक ट्रेन और एक एम्बुलेंस खरीदने के लिए 25.00 लाख रु० की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ।

ग० और घ० :

1994 से 1996 के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में मामूली वृद्धि हुई है । तथापि, 1996 के दौरान दुर्घटनाएं प्रति हजार वाहन घटी हैं ।

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RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 900

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

ACCIDENTS ON HIGHWAYS

900. SHRI LAKKHIRAM AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of total accidents on Highways of the country during 1994-95, 1996-97 till April;
- (b) the factors of these accidents;
- (c) the steps taken to avoid accidents so far; and
- (d) the action taken on Ved Marwah Report on measures to reduce road accidents by public transport buses in Delhi ?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI T. G. VENKATRAMAN)

- (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज्य सभा

लिखित प्रश्न सं० 900

बुधवार, 30 जुलाई, 1997/ 8 श्रावण, 1919 ईश्वर

राजमार्गों पर दुर्घटनाएं

900. श्री लक्ष्मीराम अग्रवाल :

क्या जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥क॥ देश के राजमार्गों पर 1994-95, 1996-97 से अप्रैल माह तक हुई कुल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या क्या है,

॥ख॥ इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारक क्या-क्या हैं,

॥ग॥ दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं, और

॥घ॥ दिल्ली में जन परिवहन बसों द्वारा सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए उपायों संबंधी वेद मारवाह रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

उत्तर

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री ॥श्री टी. जी. वेंकटरामन॥

॥क॥ से ॥घ॥ : सूचना सफ़र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दो जाएंगी ।

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RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 897

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN INDIA

897. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 70,000 innocent are killed and about three lacs are reported grievously injured every year, as per a survey in road accidents in India in addition to financial loss of about 10,000 crore of rupees due to loss of property;
- that
- (b) whether it is also a fact, 80% of such accidents are due to rash, careless, drunken and reckless driving; and
- (c) what effective steps and stringent measures Government propose to take to save this colossal loss of life and property?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI T. G. VENKATRAMAN)

(a): As per provisional figures available, about 70,000 people are killed and more than three lakh injured in road accidents in the country in a year. The total economic loss on account of road accidents is reported to be over Rs.5000 crore.

(b): Majority of road accidents are due to drivers fault, passengers fault, mechanical defects in the vehicles, bad roads, bad weather, etc.

(c): The Government is taking a number of measures to inculcate road safety consciousness among the people through various publicity measures. Different types of road safety equipments have been supplied to the State Governments to reduce road accidents and a National Highway Patrolling Scheme has been introduced to provide emergency medical assistance to accident victims and to remove damaged vehicles from the National Highways. Besides, periodical instructions/guidelines are issued to the State Governments for taking effective measures to reduce road accidents and for strict implementation of various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act. The primary responsibility to take measures to reduce road accidents lies with the State Governments who are vested with necessary enforcement powers.

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 843

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997)

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN DELHI

843. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS गृह मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents in Delhi during the period from 1994 till 1st June, 1997,

(b) the number of persons died and injured, respectively, in these accidents;

(c) the number of accidents in which trucks and buses were involved, separately; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to prevent road accidents ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : श्री मो. मकबूल दर

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MOHAMMAD MAQBOOL DAR)

(a) to (c): The requisite information is given below:

Year	No. of road accident	No. of persons died	No. of persons injured	Accident involving trucks	Accident involving buses
1994	9050	1884	3927	1549	2128
1995	10138	2070	9805	1839	2326
1996	11255	2091	10558	2095	2335
1997	4517	839	4156	872	811
(upto 1.6.97)					

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent road accidents in Delhi include strict enforcement of traffic rules, upgradation of traffic signal system, construction of road dividers, speed breakers and such other features and educating the public about the road safety measures. It has also been decided to introduce Mass Rapid Transit System (M.R.T.S.) as a long term strategy to cope up with the rapidly increasing volume of traffic in Delhi.

॥ 30 जुलाई, 1997 को उत्तर के लिए ॥

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाएं

843. प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :

श्री भगवान माझी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥क॥ वर्ष 1994 से 1 जून, 1997 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में कितनी सड़क दुर्घटनाएं हुई ;

॥ख॥ इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और कितने घायल हुए ;

॥ग॥ उन दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है जिनमें क्रमशः ट्रक तथा बस अन्तर्गृहीत थीं ; और

॥घ॥ सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने हेतु सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ॥ श्री मो. मकबूल दार ॥

॥क॥ से ॥ग॥: अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :-

वर्ष सड़क दुर्घटना मृतक व्यक्तियों घायल व्यक्तियों दुर्घटना जिसमें दुर्घटना जिसमें
की संख्या की संख्या की संख्या ट्रक संलिप्त हैं बस संलिप्त हैं

1994	9050	1884	3927	1549	2128
1995	10138	2070	9805	1839	2526
1996	11255	2091	10558	2093	2335
1997	4517	839	4156	872	811

॥1.6.97 तक॥

॥घ॥ दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए उठाये जा रहे कदमों में, यातायात नियमों को कड़ाई से लागू करना, यातायात सिग्नल प्रणाली का उन्नयन करना, सड़क विभाजनों, गति-अवरोधकों तथा इस प्रकार के अन्य अवरोधकों का निर्माण करना तथा लोगों को सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों के बारे में शिक्षा देना शामिल है। दिल्ली में तेजी से बढ़ रही यातायात समस्या से निपटने के लिए मास रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम ॥एम.आर.टी.एस.॥ को दीर्घकालीन रणनीति के रूप में शुरू करने का भी निर्णय लिया गया है।

(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH JULY, 1997)

ROAD ACCIDENT DEATHS IN DELHI

854. SARI O.P. MONDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS श्री गृह मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people killed in road accidents in Delhi during 1997 so far and how does it compare with the killed during the last three years in the same period in Delhi/other metropolitan and mega cities;

(b) the reasons for more road accidents in Delhi than other cities in the country and the steps taken to overcome those causes; and

(c) whether bad roads is one of the causes for road accidents/deaths in Delhi, if so, by when the roads would be repaired?

श्री मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मो० भवबूत दत्त)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(श्री मो० भवबूत दत्त)

(a) Delhi Police have reported that during 1997 upto 15.7.1997, 1134 persons were killed in road accidents in Delhi. The requisite information in respect of the four metropolitan cities for the past three years as furnished by National Crime Record Bureau is as under:

City	1994	1995	1996	Remarks
Delhi	1741	1373	2091	-
Bombay	1413	1594	759	-
Calcutta	513	420	474	-
Mumbai	479	557	883(*)	-

(*) Including February & March, 1996

(c) Reasons for higher rate of accidents in Delhi include the heterogeneity and magnitude of vehicle population; relatively faster growth of population, motor vehicles and volume of traffic vis-a-vis the road system; poor condition of roads; over-speeding and violation of traffic rules etc. The steps taken by Delhi Traffic Police to reduce road accidents in Delhi include strict enforcement of traffic rules, upgradation of traffic signal system, construction of road dividers, speed breakers and such other features and educating the public about the road safety measures. It has also been decided to introduce mass rapid transport system (MRTS) as a long term strategy to cope up with the rapidly increasing volume of traffic in Delhi.

॥ 30 जुलाई, 1997 को उत्तर के लिए ॥

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में होने वाली मौतें

854. श्री ओम प्रकाश कोहली :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥क॥ 1997 के दौरान अब तक दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए हैं और दिल्ली तथा अन्य महानगरों और बड़े शहरों में मेगा सिटीज़ में इतनी ही अवधि में गत तीन वर्षों की तुलना में इनकी स्थिति कैसी है ;

॥ख॥ देश के अन्य शहरों की तुलना में दिल्ली में अधिक सड़क दुर्घटनाएं होने के क्या कारण हैं और उनसे निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ; और

॥ग॥ क्या सड़क दुर्घटनाओं / मौतों का एक कारण टूटी - पूटी सड़कें हैं ; यदि हां, तो इन सड़कों को कब तक ठीक कर लिया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ॥ श्री मो. मकबूल दर ॥

॥क॥ दिल्ली पुलिस ने बताया है कि वर्ष 1997 में 15.7.97 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में 1134 व्यक्ति सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए । राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों के लिए चार महानगरों के संबंध में संबंधित सूचना, निम्न प्रकार है :-

शहर	1994	1995	1996	टिप्पणी
दिल्ली	1741	1873	2091	-
मुम्बई	1423	1594	753	-
कोलकत्ता	513	480	474	-
मद्रास	479	557	888	॥x॥

॥x॥ फरवरी और मार्च, 1996 को छोड़कर

॥प्र॥ और ॥ग॥: दिल्ली में दुर्घटनाओं के उच्च स्तर के कारणों में विषमता और वाहनों की बहुत अधिक संख्या होना, जनसंख्या, मोटर-वाहनों तथा यातायात की मात्रा में सड़क प्रणाली की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत तेजी से वृद्धि होना, सड़कों की प्रस्ता हालत, ओवर स्पीडिंग और यातायात के नियमों का उल्लंघन होना, शामिल है । दिल्ली यातायात पुलिस द्वारा दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में कमी लाने के लिए किए गए उपायों में यातायात नियमों का कड़ाई से पालन करना, यातायात सिगनल प्रणाली का सुन्ना, सड़क विभाजकों, गति अवरोधकों और ऐसे ही अन्य उपाय तथा जनता को सड़क दुर्घटना उपायों के बारे में शिक्षित करना शामिल है । दिल्ली में यातायात की तेजी से बढ़ती हुई समस्या का सामना करने के लिए एक दीर्घ कालिक रणनीति के रूप में "राष्ट्रवैधिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम" ॥एन.एन.टी.एस.॥ शुरू करने का भी निर्णय लिया गया है ।

To be answered on 08-08-1997

Rail accidents under South-Eastern Railway

†1993. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

रेल मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the year-wise number of goods and passenger trains under South-Eastern Railways which met with accidents during the period from the year 1991-92 to 1993-94;
- (b) the number of accidents out of them which occurred on account of human negligence or due to technical faults respectively;
- (c) what are the year-wise details of the loss of life and property incurred due to these accidents; and
- (d) what is the length of the tracks under this rail route which are required to be replaced and what are the details of the action being taken for replacing them ?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

रेल मंत्री

(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)

(a) to (c) The information is as under:

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Accidents involving goods trains	65	82	85
Accidents involving passenger trains	20	25	19
Accidents due to human failure	64	81	68

Accidents due to equipment failure	8	10	17
Number of persons killed	13	54	31
Cost of damage to Railway Property (Rs. in crores)	6.51	13.80	22.51

(d) As on 1-4-1997, 2143 kms. of track is due renewal. Out of this, 1429 kms track have been sanctioned for renewal. During 1997-98, out of 1429 kms. of track, 610 kms is planned for renewal. This is based on budget allotment for Rs. 290 crores during 1997-98.

• + + + + +

Derailment of trains in Kerala

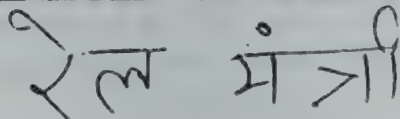
2002. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the derailment has become a regular affair in Kerala;
- (b) how many accidents including derailment happened in Kerala for the last three years; and
- (c) the steps taken to ensure the railway safety ?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS



(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)

(a) and (b) Statistics of train accidents and related information are maintained railway zone-wise and not State-wise. The number of consequential train accidents on Southern Railway during 1994-95, 1995 -96 and 1996-97 was 62, 52 and 40 respectively. Out of these, derailments during the respective years were 31, 35 and 29.

(c) Some of the steps taken to prevent derailments are as under:

- 1) Upgradation of track structure on planned basis by replacing earlier rails of 90R by heavier rails of 52 Kg and 60 Kg.

- ii) Use of PRC sleepers with elastic fastenings as replacement for wooden and steel sleepers on trunk routes and main line sections.
- iii) Conversion of single rails and short welded 3-rail panels into long welded and continuously welded rail panels by welding and removal of fish plated joints.
- iv) Mechanisation of track maintenance by use of tie tamping and ballast cleaning machines and use of ultrasonic flaw detectors for detection of hidden flaws in rails.
- v) Regular patrolling of track by gangmen.
- vi) Improvement in condition of rolling stock by replacement of conventional 4-wheeler wagons with brass bearings by 8-wheeler wagons with roller bearings.
- vii) Replacement of wagons having old vacuum brake system by new generation wagons having air-braked system.
- viii) Ultrasonic testing equipments have been provided at ROH depots for timely detection of cracks in the axles.
- ix) Rationalisation of examination pattern of goods and coaching trains.
- x) Increased emphasis on training of staff.

+ + + + +

Rail accidents

†2013. SHRI RAM DEO BHANDARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

रेल मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the details of the rail accidents which took place in the country during the last three months;
- (b) the number of the dead and the injured persons in various accidents;
- (c) what are the reasons for these accidents and what are the details of action taken thereon; and
- (d) what arrangements are being made by Government to prevent such accidents in future ?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

रेल मंत्री

(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)

- (a) There were 119 accidents comprising of 7 collisions, 92 derailments, 18 accidents at level crossings and 2 cases of fire in trains during May to July, 1997.
- (b) 52 persons lost their lives and 284 sustained injury in these accidents.
- (c) and (d) The accidents took place due to human failure, equipment failure, sabotage and incidental factors. Some of the steps being taken to prevent accidents

✓

Rajya Sabha

Unstarred Question No. 1983

To be answered on 08-08-1997

Train accidents between Mumbai and Delhi

†1983. SHRI RAGHAVJI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

रत्न मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the details of the train accidents between Mumbai-Delhi in the Central Railway during the past one year;
- (b) what have been the reasons for each accident;
- (c) whether any accident has also taken place due to sabotage; if so, whether the culprits have been apprehended, if so, what are the details thereof; if not, what are the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what steps are being taken to prevent these accidents ?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

रत्न मंत्री

(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)

- (a) There were 32 consequential train accidents comprising 5 collisions, 2 4 derailments, 1 level crossing accident and 2 cases of fire in trains on New Delhi-Mumbai route of Central Railway during 1996-97.
- (b) The main causes of the accidents were human failure, equipment failure, sabotage and incidental factors.
- (c) Yes, Sir. On 13-10-1996, 10 coaches of 2723 A.P. Express derailed at Agasod station on Bina-Jhansi section of Jhansi Division. Two criminals named Raju and Esmail have been arrested by Government Railway Police/Bina.

(d) Some of the measures taken about the safety and to prevent accidents are as under:

- i. The work of track circuiting has been accelerated on the trunk routes and other important main lines.
- ii. Modification of the signalling circuitry is being carried out to minimise chances of human errors in causing accidents.
- iii. Auxiliary Warning System for giving advance warning about 'Signal at danger' to the driver of the running train has been commissioned on Bombay Suburban Sections.
- iv. There has been progressive increase in use of Tie Tamping and ballast cleaning machines for track maintenance.
- v. For monitoring track geometry and running characteristics of the track, sophisticated track recording cars, oscillograph cars and portable accelerometer are being progressively used.
- vi. Maintenance facilities for coaches and wagons have been modernised and upgraded at many depots.
- vii. To prevent cases of cold breakage of axles, ROH Depots have been equipped with ultrasonic testing equipment for detection of flaws in the axles.
- viii. Whistle boards/speed breakers and road signs have been provided at unmanned level crossings and visibility for drivers has been improved.
- ix. Audio-visual publicity campaigns to educate road users on how to make a safe crossing are conducted.
- x. Steps have been taken to prevent inflammable and explosive materials from being carried in passenger trains.
- xi. Training facilities for drivers, guards and staff connected with train operation have been modernised including use of simulators for training of drivers.
- xii. Refresher courses are regularly organised at specified intervals.
- xiii. Performance of the staff connected with train operations is being constantly monitored and those found deficient are sent for crash training.
- xiv. Periodical safety drives are conducted to inculcate safety consciousness among the staff.

✓
Rajya Sabha

Starred Question No. 250

To be answered on 06-08-1997

Accidents of goods trains

+*250. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
state:

रेल मंत्री

be pleased to

(a) what is the zone-wise number of accidents of goods trains which took place in 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) the number of goods trains out of these which were found to be overloaded;

held

(c) the officers who were/guilty of overloading; and

(d) the details of the action taken against the guilty Railway employees and other persons involved in overloading of goods trains during the above period ?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

रेल मंत्री

(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

+ + + + +

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Starred Question No. 250 by Shri Dilip Singh Judev for answer in Rajya Sabha on 08-08-1997 regarding accidents of goods trains.

(a) Information is as under:

	C	L	N	NE	IF	S	SC	SL	W	Total
1994-95	38	16	40	3	40	23	22	66	30	278
1995-96	31	13	19	9	12	25	16	40	22	187

(b) 4.

(c) and (d) Loading operation in loading points etc. is the primary responsibility of the consignor. No railway employee was found responsible in this regard.

+ + + + +

✓
RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1676

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1997

PITTIABLE CONDITION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN NORTH EASTERN
REGION

1676. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering launching of some proposals/projects to improve upon the pitiable condition of the National Highways passing through different States of the North Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN)

(a) & (b): The improvement of National Highways is a continuous process. 57 numbers of Road & Bridge projects have been proposed in Annual Plan 1997-98 with an estimated provision of Rs.146.50 crores for the NE Region. Plan Budget allocations have been enhanced by 28.61% from Rs.76.08 crores in 1996-97 to Rs.97.85 crores in 1997-98 for NH works in the NE Region including the stretches with Border Roads Organisation for which proposals for development and repair are initiated by Director General (Border Roads). In addition, Rs.12.44 crores has been allocated for Jogighopa Bridge in Assam as Ministry's share.

(c): Does not arise.

बुधवार, 6 अगस्त, 1997/ 15 श्रावण, 1919 §क§
पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की खराब स्थिति

1676. श्री पराग चालिहा :

क्या जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

§क§ क्या सरकार पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के विभिन्न राज्यों से होकर गुजरने वाले
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की खराब स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ रथे गए प्रस्तावों/
चलाई जाने वाली परियोजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है,

§ख§ यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

§ग§ यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उत्तर

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री §श्री टी. जी. वेंकटरामन§

§क§ और §ख§: राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का सुधार एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है । वार्षिक योजना 1997-98 में पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए 146.50 करोड़ रु के अनुमानित प्रावधान सहित 57 सड़क एवं पुल परियोजनाओं का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है । पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में रा. रा. कार्यों जिसमें सीमा सड़क संगठन के खंड जिनके विकास और सम्पत्त के प्रस्ताव पर कार्यवाही महानिदेशक §सीमा सड़क§ द्वारा की जाती है, भी शामिल हैं, के लिए योजनागत बजट आवंटन 1996-97 में 76.08 करोड़ रु से बढ़ाकर 1997-98 में 97.85 करोड़ रु कर दिया गया है अर्थात् 28.61 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त, असम में जोगीबोया पुल के लिए मंत्रालय के हिस्से के स्म में 12.44 करोड़ रु आवंटित किए गए हैं ।

§ग§ प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1682

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1997

STATE-WISE PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1682.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to

state:

(a) the State-wise percentage of National Highways in the country; and

(b) the State-wise allocation for their maintenance during the last three years; year-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN)

- (a) : A statement showing details is at Annex I.
- (b) : A statement showing details is at Annex II.

ANNEX I

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1682 for answer on 06.08.1997 regarding State-wise percentage of National Highways by Shri Nilotpai Basu.

TOTAL LENGTH OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY IN COUNTRY, STATE-WISE

S.No.	Name of States	Total Length (Km.)	%AGE OF NH TO THE TOTAL LENGTH
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2888	8.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	330	0.95
3.	Assam	7796	6.63
4.	Bihar	2547	7.35
5.	Chandigarh	24	0.069
6.	Delhi	72	0.20
7.	Goa	729	0.66
8.	Gujarat	1631	4.71
9.	Haryana	698	2.01
10.	Himachal Pradesh	854	2.46
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	648	1.87
12.	Karnataka	1996	5.77
13.	Kerala	940	2.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2946	8.51
15.	Maharashtra	2918	8.43
16.	Manipur	431	1.24
17.	Meghalaya	472	1.36
18.	Mizoram	551	1.60
19.	Nagaland	113	0.33
20.	Orissa	1649	4.76
21.	Pondicherry	23	0.066
22.	Punjab	892	2.58
23.	Rajasthan	2931	8.47
24.	Sikkim	62	0.18
25.	Tamil Nadu	1896	5.48
26.	Tripura	200	0.58
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2733	7.89
28.	West Bengal	1638	4.86
Total:		34,608	100.00

Annex II

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question NO. 1682 for answer on 06.08.1997 regarding State-wise percentage of National Highways by Shri Nilotpal Basu.

STATEMENT INDICATING ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR MAINTENANCE DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS UNDER M&R SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
		(Rs in lakhs)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2146.64	2842.89	3545.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.24	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1678.23	1443.35	1006.87
4.	Bihar	1472.53	1763.55	2193.95
5.	Chandigarh	21.00	26.00	45.00
6.	Delhi	143.25	146.55	207.00
7.	Goa	385.65	206.03	325.36
8.	Gujarat	1316.64	1745.20	2731.50
9.	Haryana	560.43	756.70	885.24
10.	Himachal Pradesh	894.80	1366.41	1516.80
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	75.60	193.11	103.37
12.	Karnataka	1506.78	1768.40	2457.80
13.	Kerala	924.10	863.88	1073.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1696.01	1971.52	3176.72
15.	Maharashtra	2150.45	2579.33	3277.04
16.	Manipur	115.20	184.64	276.00
17.	Meghalaya	270.06	426.54	553.70
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	4.00	8.00	14.00
20.	Orissa	1184.50	1447.83	1981.73
21.	Pondicherry	14.73	21.38	35.88
22.	Punjab	736.97	770.72	1182.13
23.	Rajasthan	1810.83	1860.72	2669.08
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	1702.86	1789.94	2413.14
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2065.48	2529.94	3377.40
28.	West Bengal	1744.02	1731.33	2081.68
29.	ERDB	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	NHAI	0.00	0.00	70.00
Total		24690.00	28443.96	37200.00

STARRED QUESTION NO. 204

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH AUGUST, 1997

SINKING OF SOUTH KOREAN SHIP IN HOOGLY RIVER

*204. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "Koreans fume, CPT bosses take it easy" in Economic Times, dated 25th June, 1997, regarding sinking of South Korean liner "MV Green Opal" in the Hooghly river;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether any rejoinder has been issued by Calcutta Port Trust authorities; and

(d) the present status of salvage operation of the ship ?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN)

(a): Yes Sir.

(b): The report appears biased and not based on facts.

(c): No. But the Correspondent of the paper was briefed about the correct position.

(d): Calcutta Port Trust has taken necessary steps for undertaking the salvage operations by the Insurer of the Vessel "M.V. Green Opal" on behalf of the owners at their own cost.

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L

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.: 752

(To be answered on the 28th July, 1997)

Annual Reports on Incidents

752. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION

नागर विमानन मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Safety Directorate of his Ministry prepares annual reports on the incidents of air mishaps for publication;

(b) if so, whether such reports on the incidents have not been published for the last three years;

(c) the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to publish annually the above reports and prompt follow up action thereon?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

नागर विमानन मंत्री

(SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM)

(a) : Yes Sir. Annual reports on the incidents of air mishaps are prepared and issued by D.G.C.A., after the reports are accepted by the Government.

(b), (c) and (d) : Annual reports for the years 1994 and 1995 have been issued. As regards 1996, reports of some of the accidents are under examination. After the acceptance of these reports by the Government, the annual report of 1996 will be released.

26 जुलाई, 1971

6 भावर्ष, 1971

जो दिया जाने वाला उत्तर

दुर्घटनाओं के संबंध में वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

752. श्री कोहल :

श्री जी. ए. नारायण :

क्या नगर निगम को यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

१क० क्या नगर निगम को यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि नगर निगम द्वारा सुरक्षा निदेशात्मक प्रकाशन के लिए प्रकाशित करता है;

२ख० यदि हाँ, तो नगर निगम की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें गत तीन वर्षों से प्रकाशित नहीं की गई हैं;

३ग० इसके अलावा क्या नगर निगम को यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

४घ० नगर निगम को वार्षिक रूप से प्रकाशित करने और उन रिपोर्टों को कदम उठाने का विचार है?

उत्तर

श्री जी. ए. नारायण : श्री जी. ए. नारायण :

१क० जी, हाँ, नगर निगम को यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि नगर निगम द्वारा सुरक्षा निदेशात्मक प्रकाशन के लिए प्रकाशित करता है;

२ख०, ३ग० तथा ४घ० : नगर निगम को वार्षिक रिपोर्टें जारी की जा चुकी हैं। नगर निगम को यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि नगर निगम द्वारा सुरक्षा निदेशात्मक प्रकाशन के लिए प्रकाशित करता है, कुछ दुर्घटनाओं की रिपोर्टें पर जांच की जा रही है। नगर निगम को वार्षिक रिपोर्टें जारी करने के लिए प्रकाशित करता है, 1975 की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें जारी की जा चुकी हैं। नगर निगम को यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि नगर निगम द्वारा सुरक्षा निदेशात्मक प्रकाशन के लिए प्रकाशित करता है, कुछ दुर्घटनाओं की रिपोर्टें पर जांच की जा रही है। नगर निगम को वार्षिक रिपोर्टें जारी करने के लिए प्रकाशित करता है, 1976 की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें जारी की जा चुकी हैं।

(To be answered on the 28th July, 1997)

Mismanagement of Signaling at IGI Airport

742. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION

नागर विमानन मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mismanagement and error of signaling by the ATC at IGI Airport, New Delhi created a crisis during the month of June (2nd-3rd week) which did threat the Romanian Airlines landing and Gulf Air's Mid Air take off;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted to find out the reasons; and

(c) the special care is now being contemplated for Air Safety regulation to ensure the arrival and departure of International flights free from all such threats?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

नागर विमानन मंत्री

(SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM)

(a) : On 22nd June, 1997, the Radar Controller at Delhi Airport instructed the arriving Romanian A-310 aircraft to descend on Radial 255 to 17000 feet at 100 Nautical Miles from Delhi VOR, while clearing a departing Gulf Air aircraft to climb to 22000 feet on the same radial. This resulted in an airmiss incident between the two aircraft.

(b) : Yes Sir.

(c) : Following steps have been taken :-

1. Separate routes for arriving and departing traffic have been developed and new routes will be effective from 14.8.97 at the western sector of Delhi.

2. Civil Aviation Requirements have been promulgated for installation of Airborne Collision Avoidance System on aircraft by December 1998 and if possible earlier.

3. Modernisation of Air Traffic Services at Delhi and Bombay Airports is being expedited.

28 जुलाई, 1997

को दिया जाने वाला उत्तर

6 अगस्त, 1997 {शक}

इन्दिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन पर सिगनल का कुप्रबंध और चूक

742.

श्री पी०आर० वासुदेवः

स्वा नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

{क} क्या इन्दिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन, नई दिल्ली में जून {दूसरे-तीसरे सप्ताह} में हवाई यातायात नियंत्रक द्वारा गलत सिगनल दिए जाने तथा कुप्रबंध के कारण संकट पैदा हो गया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रोमानिया एयरलाइन के विमान को उतरने में तथा खाड़ी देश के विमान को उड़ान भरने के लिए सतर्क उत्पन्न हो गया था,

{ख} क्या इसके कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई जांच की गई है, और

{ग} हवाई सुरक्षा नियमन हेतु किस प्रकार की विशेष सुरक्षा प्रदान करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि इस बात को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों का अवतरण और प्रस्थान ऐसे सभी खतरों से मुक्त हो?

उत्तर

नागर विमानन मंत्री

{श्री सी०एम० झाठिम}

{क} 22 जून, 1997 को दिल्ली विमानपत्तन के राडार नियंत्रक ने गल्फ एयर के एक जाने वाले विमान को 255 रेडियल पर 2000 फुट तक चढ़ने को क्लियर करते समय रोम के आने वाले ए-310 विमान को दिल्ली की ओर से 100 समुद्री मील की दूरी पर 255 रेडियल पर 17000 फुट तक उतरने का निर्देश दिया। इसके फलस्वरूप दोनों विमान टकराते-टकराते बचे।

{ख} जी, हाँ।

{ग} निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं -

1. दिल्ली के पश्चिमी सेक्टर पर आने वाले और जाने वाले यातायात के लिए पृथक मार्ग विकसित किए गए हैं तथा नए मार्ग 14.8.97 से प्रभावी होंगे।
2. एयरबोर्न क्लिजन पेवोइडेंस सिस्टम को दिसम्बर, 1998 तक और हो सके तो इससे पहले लगाने सम्बन्धी नागर विमानन अपेक्षा लागू कर दी है।
3. दिल्ली और बम्बई विमानपत्तनों पर हवाई यातायात सेवाओं के आधुनिकीकरण को तेज किया जा रहा है।

(To be answered on the 28th July, 1997)
Modernisation of Air Safety Network

696. SHRI S.B. THORAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION

नागर बिमानन मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to modernise and update Air Safety Network in the country;
- (b) the present status of the projects undertaken in this regard;
- (c) the reasons for delay in completion of some projects and action taken against those responsible for faulty execution/delay-resulting in consequent cost escalation; and
- (d) the details of plan of action for ongoing and new projects-particularly in Maharashtra and funds provided therefor during the current year?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

नागर बिमानन मंत्री

(SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM)

.....
(a):- In addition to the modernisation of Air Traffic Service System at Delhi and Mumbai, navigation and surveillance systems are being upgraded by installation of Secondary Surveillance Radars at Madras, Calcutta, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Nagpur, Varanasi and Bhubaneswar. Out of the above, the radars at Guwahati, Trivandrum and Hyderabad have been installed and those at Chennai, Calcutta and Ahmedabad are under installation.

(b):- So far as the modernisation of Delhi and Mumbai airports are concerned, the system site acceptance test at Delhi airport has been completed and operational trials are going on. The system at Mumbai is likely to be ready for operational trials by October, 1997.

(c):- The reasons for the delay in the completion of the project are as under:-

- (i) Abnormal rainfall during 1993 and 1994 which affected the civil construction work;
- (ii) Change in the scope of the work;
- (iii) Delay in replacement of components which became unserviceable during installation;
- (iv) Modifications had to be carried out by the contractor to meet the specifications;
- (v) Procedural delays in obtaining Customs Duty and Import Licence clearances.

(d):- As mentioned above, the modernised Air Traffic Service System at Mumbai would become operational by October, 1997 and the total cost of the project for Mumbai airport is Rs. 212 crores.

28 जुलाई, 1997

लिखित प्रश्न संख्या: 696.

6 अगस्त, 1919 {शक}

को दिया जाने वाला उत्तर

हवाई सुरक्षा नेटवर्क का आधुनिकीकरण

696.

श्री संदीपन घोषा :

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- {क} सरकार जरा देश में हवाई सुरक्षा नेटवर्क के आधुनिकीकरण और इन्हें अद्यतन बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं,
- {ख} इस संबंध में आरंभ की गई परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है,
- {ग} कुछ परियोजनाओं को पूरा किए जाने में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं और त्रुटिपूर्ण कार्यान्वयन/विलंब जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लागत में वृद्धि हुई है के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है, और
- {घ} विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में, बालू और नई परियोजनाओं संबंधी कार्ययोजना का ग्योरा क्या है और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन परियोजनाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की गयी है?

उत्तर

नागर विमानन मंत्री {श्री सी.एम. झाडिम}

- {क}: दिल्ली तथा मुम्बई में विमान यातायात सेवा प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण के अतिरिक्त मद्रास, कलकत्ता, त्रिकेन्द्रम, हैदराबाद, अहमदाबाद, गुवाहाटी, नागपुर, वाराणसी तथा भुवनेश्वर में गौण निगरानी राडारों के संस्थापन द्वारा दिक्बालन तथा निगरानी प्रणालियों का स्तरेन्वयन किया जा रहा है। उपर्युक्त में से, गुवाहाटी, त्रिकेन्द्रम तथा हैदराबाद में राडार संस्थापित कर लिए गए हैं तथा चेन्नई, कलकत्ता तथा अहमदाबाद में संस्थापनाधीन हैं।
- {ख}: जहाँ तक दिल्ली तथा मुम्बई हवाई अड्डों के आधुनिकीकरण का संबंध है, दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर सिस्टम साइट एक्सेप्टेंस टेस्ट पूरा कर लिया गया है तथा प्रचालनात्मक जांच जारी है। मुम्बई में प्रणाली के अक्टूबर, 1997 तक प्रचालनात्मक जांच हेतु तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है।
- {ग}: परियोजना के पूरा होने में विलंब के कारण निम्न प्रकार हैं:-

1. वर्ष 1993 तथा 94 के दौरान असाधारण वर्षा जिसके कारण सिविल निर्माण कार्य प्रभावित हुआ,
2. कार्य के क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन।
3. संघटकों के प्रतिस्थापन में विलंब जो संस्थापन के दौरान सेवा योग्य नहीं रहे,
4. विशिष्टताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ठेकेदार द्वारा परिवर्धन किये जाने थे,
5. सीमा-शुल्क तथा आयात लाइसेंस क्लीयरेंस प्राप्त करने में कार्याधिक विलंब।

- {घ}: जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, मुम्बई में आधुनिकीकरण विमान यातायात सेवा प्रणाली अक्टूबर, 1997 तक प्रचालनात्मक हो जाएगी तथा मुम्बई हवाई अड्डे के लिए परियोजना की कुल लागत 212 करोड़ रूपय है।

✓

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.: 820

(To be answered on the 28th July, 1997).

Air Collisions

820. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION

नागर विमानन मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of air collisions, near-midair collisions and emergency landings during the last one year, till date;
- (b) the details of loss of life and property as a result of the air collisions;
- (c) the findings of the inquiries conducted into such air crashes and the remedial measures proposed by the inquiry commission; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such collisions?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

(SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM)

नागर विमानन मंत्री

(a) : During the last one year till date, there has been one air collision between Saudia B-747 aircraft and Kazakh IL-76 aircraft near Charkhi Laudh on 12.11.96. Four near-mid air collisions and four emergency landing cases.

(b) : A total of 349 persons received fatal injuries in the air collision accident between Saudia B-747 aircraft and Kazakh IL-76 aircraft. Both the aircraft were completely destroyed.

(c) & (d) : The accident has been investigated by a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The report of the Court of Inquiry is under examination.

28 जुलाई, 1997

को दिया जाने वाला उत्तर

६ श्रावण, 1919 शक

विमान दुर्घटनाएं

820. श्री सुरेश कलमाडी:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

१क१ पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान आज तक और आसमान में कितनी विमान दुर्घटनाएं हुईं तथा कितनी बार विमानों को आपातकालीन स्थिति में उतरना पड़ा ;

१ख१ विमान दुर्घटनाओं के कारण जान-माल को हुई क्षति का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

१ग१ विमान दुर्घटनाओं के संबंध में कराई गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और जांच आयोग ने उपचारात्मक उपायों के क्या सुझाव दिए हैं ; और

१घ१ ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं/उठाने का विचार है ?

उत्तर

नागर विमानन मंत्री

श्री सी० एम० इब्राहिम१

१क१: पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान आज तक दिनांक 12.11.96 को चरखी दादरी के निकट सऊदी बी-747 विमान तथा कजाख आई एल-76 विमान के मध्य एक विमान दुर्घटना, 4 मध्य आकाश दुर्घटनाएं हुईं जबकि विमानों को चार बार आपातकालीन स्थिति में उतरना पड़ा ।

१ख१: सऊदी बी-747 विमान तथा कजाख आई एल-76 विमानों के मध्य हवाई दुर्घटना में कुल 349 व्यक्ति लातत हुए। दोनों ही विमान पूर्णतः नष्ट हो गए ।

१ग१ तथा १घ१ : इस दुर्घटना की जांच, वायुयान नियम, 1937 के नियम 75 के अधीन सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त एक जांच न्यायालय द्वारा की जा चुकी है । जांच न्यायालय की रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा की जा रही है।

✓

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 752

(To be answered on the 28th July, 1997)

Shortage of Air Traffic Controllers

752. SHRI E. AHAMED:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION
नागर विमानन मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Air Traffic Controllers in various airports in the country;
- (b) whether there is an acute shortage of A.T.Cs. in the country; and
- (c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to overcome this situation?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

नागर विमानन मंत्री

(SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM)

.....

(a):- 842.

(b):- Yes, Sir.

(c):- Efforts are being made to fill up the existing vacancies and to create new posts to meet the requirements of air traffic operations.

.....

28 जुलाई, 1997

को दिया जाने वाला उत्तर

6 श्रावण, 1919 §क§

हवाई यातायात नियंत्रकों की कमी

782. श्री ई0 अहमद:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

§क§ देश के विभिन्न विमानपत्तनों पर हवाई यातायात नियंत्रकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

§ख§ क्या देश में हवाई यातायात नियंत्रकों की संख्या काफी कम है; और

§ग§ यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है?

उत्तर

नागर विमानन मंत्री श्री सी.एन. इब्राहिम§

§क§: 842.

§ख§: जी, हाँ।

§ग§: विमान यातायात प्रचालनों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वर्तमान रिक्तियों को भरने और नये पदों के सृजन के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2488

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1997

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

2488. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

Will the Minister of Environment & Forests पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had earmarked Rs.400 crore for setting up Sewage Treatment Plants in cities situated on the banks of the river Ganga for keeping its water clean;

(b) if so, the names of the places where the said plants are proposed to be set up and the expenditure likely to be incurred on each of them;

(c) whether the construction work for these plants has been started ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

॥ पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री ॥

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

॥ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ॥

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a) An amount of Rs.205.59 crore has been sanctioned for 35 Sewage Treatment Plants in 25 towns along the banks of the river Ganga under the Ganga Action Plan Phase-I. In addition, an amount of Rs.121.41 crore has been sanctioned for similar works in 47 towns along the Ganga under the second phase of the Ganga Action Plan which is to be implemented on the basis of 50% sharing of cost between the Central and the concerned State Governments.

(b) The names of the places where the plants are to be constructed and their sanctioned cost are given in Annexure.

(c & d) Out of the 35 Sewage Treatment Plants of the Ganga Action Plan Phase-I, 26 have been completed. Preparatory work of the Detailed Project Reports for the Sewage Treatment Plants of Ganga Action Plan Phase-II has begun.

-1-

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART(b) OF REPLY TO THE LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED Q.No. 2488 TO BE ANSWERED ON
TUESDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1997

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS UNDER GANGA ACTION PLAN PHASE I
[Rs.in lakhs]

S. No.	Location	Estimated Cost
UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Kankhal, Hardwar	782.24
2.	Swargashram-Rishikesh	19.45
3.	Lakkar ghat, Rishikesh	84.95
4.	Farukhabad	154.82
5.	Kanpur	1282.18
6.	Chorme Recovery Pilot Plant, Kanpur	2.87
7.	Kanpur	3243.00
8.	Kanpur	11.42
9.	Allahabad	1833.00
10.	Mirzapur	356.37
11.	Varanasi, BHU	344.92
12.	Varanasi, Dinapur	2643.20
13.	Varanasi, SPT, DLW	75.00
Sub Total		10833.42
BIHAR		
14.	Chapra	306.44
15.	Patna, Eastern Zone	155.53
16.	Patna-Saidpur #	603.38
17.	Patna-Beur	382.97
18.	Patna-Southern Zone	388.83
19.	Munger	226.70
20.	Bhagalpur	211.81
Sub Total : BIHAR		2275.66
WEST BENGAL		
21.	Chandannagar	308.50
22.	Behrampore	37.73
23.	Nabadwip	43.17
24.	Kalyani	141.34
25.	Bhatpara Gr. E	209.74
26.	Bhatpara Gr. B	383.28
27.	Titagarh	277.25
28.	Panihati	230.29
29.	Baranagar-Kamarhati	1420.47
30.	Garden Reach	1762.16
31.	South Suburban(E)	451.13
32.	Howrah	150.56
33.	Serampore	180.13
34.	Bally	470.12
35.	Cossipore-Chitpur	1384.36
Sub Total: West Bengal		7450.23
TOTAL		20559.31

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART(b) OF REPLY TO THE LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED Q.No. 2488 TO BE ANSWERED ON
TUESDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1997
Sewage Treatment Plant under Ganga Action Plan Phase-II

[Rs. in lakhs]

Sl. No.	Town	Estimated Cost (STP)
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Ganga Action Plan Phase-II (Main Stem Towns)

I. BIHAR

1. Patna	180.70
2. Bhagalpur	032.00

New Towns:

3 Buxar	015.60
4 Arrah	140.00
5 Sahebganj	006.00
Sub Total	374.30

II. UTTAR PRADESH

6. Hardwar-r'kesh	080.00
7. Kanpur	3270.00
8. Allahabad	1390.00
9. Varanasi	972.00
10. Mirzapur	045.00

New Towns

11. Moghal Sarai	027.00
12. Ghazipur	039.00
13. Saidpur	002.00
Sub Total	5825.00

III WEST BENGAL

14. Barrackpore	315.21
15. Bansberia	442.68
16. Rishra	349.86
17. Baidyabati	160.65
18. Budge-Budge	180.60
19. Badreshwar-champdani	689.01
Sub Total	2138.01

TOTAL

8337.31

[Rs. in lakhs]

Sl. No.	Town	Estimated Cost (STP)
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Ganga Action Plan Phase-II (Supreme Court Towns)

UTTAR PRADESH

20. Bijnor	115.50
21. Chunar	105.00
22. Anupshahar	31.50
23. Ranipur	330.75
24. Gopeshwar	34.65
25. Karan Prayag	02.10
26. Rudra Prayag	68.25
27. Badrinath	21.00
28. Sni-nagar	98.70
29. Deo Prayag	10.50
30. Uttar Kashi	84.00

Sub Total

901.95

BIHAR

31. Mokamah	61.67
32. Kahalgaon	31.45
33. Hazipur	76.44

Sub Total

169.55

WEST BENGAL

34. Naihati	392.70
35. Khanda (extended)	66.57
36. Gayespur, Halilshar and Kanchrapara	713.18
37. Konnagar	593.25
38. North Barrackpore	210.84
39. Jigani-Azinganj	86.63
40. Diamond Harbour	13.73
41. Garulia	280.35
42. Katwa	57.75
43. Dhulian	47.70
44. Jangipur	62.97
45. Mahestala	102.90
46. Chakdan	66.68
47. Murshidabad	37.51

Sub Total

2732.73

TOTAL

3804.23

Grand Total of GAP-II STP'S

12141.54

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2150

O.I.H.

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH MARCH, 1997

Pollution in major metropolitan cities

2150 SHRI RAGHAVJI:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) the comparative situation of pollution as on 31st December, 1996, in the major metropolitan cities of the country; and
- (b) the measures being taken to check the increasing pollution in the metropoiltan cities and by when those measures will start showing results ?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

॥ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ॥
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

- (a) The comparative level of air pollution in the major metropolitan cities in the country as on 31.12.1996 is given below:

CITY	Annual Average levels of Air Pollutants (in microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Sulphur Dioxide	Oxides of Nitrogen	Suspended Particulate matter
Delhi (Shahadara)	20	29	446
Mumbai (Ambernath)	23	25	163
Calcutta (Lal Bazar)	31	37	542
Chennai (Santhome)	7	7	69

(b) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent and control pollution in the metro cities are the following:

(i) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors the ambient air quality of various cities, towns and industrial pockets through a network of ambient air quality monitoring stations under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAAQM) Programme. In Delhi a total of 10 ambient air quality monitoring stations have been set up. The data forms the basis for the analysis of the quality of air in the different regions against the prescribed limits.

(ii) A major survey was carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) regarding the pollution caused by automobiles in the major cities and towns in the country. The findings of the survey have been used for the preparation of measures for control as well as abatement of vehicular pollution in the major cities.

(iii) Gross and mass emission standards for all categories of vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and are being enforced by the Departments of Transport of the various States.

(iv) Lead level in the petrol has been reduced to a maximum of 0.15 grams per litre by December, 1996 in the petrol supplied throughout the country.

(v) A major programme for introduction of unleaded petrol and catalytic converters fitted in the four-wheeler petrol vehicles is under implementation in a phased manner. In the first phase, which came into effect from 1.4.95, unleaded petrol was introduced in the four metros of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for new four-wheeler petrol vehicles. The programme would cover the capitals of all States and UTs by December 1998 and the entire country by 1.4.2000.

(vi) It has been made mandatory for major industrial and other activities to obtain environmental clearance based on impact assessment studies prior to site selection.

(vii) Effluent and emission standards for major sectors of air and water polluting industries have been notified. Industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards within a given time frame.

(viii) A Scheme for setting up of common effluent treatment plants for clusters of small-scale industrial units is under implementation. Financial assistance is provided to the small-scale units under the scheme.

(ix) The Industrial Pollution Control Project funded by World Bank provides for financial assistance to large and medium-scale industrial units for installation of pollution control equipment in a time-bound manner.

(x) Twenty-four industrial pockets/areas in towns/cities in the country have been identified by the Government as critically polluted areas where concerted action has been initiated for controlling pollution.

The implementation of these measures will check the rising levels of pollution in the metro cities.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2149
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH MARCH, 1997

"PERMISSIBLE LIMIT OF AIR POLLUTANTS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES."

2149. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) the maximum permissible degrees of different air pollutants and carbon monoxides etc. in metropolitan cities ;
- (b) the actual degree of these air pollutants etc; and how much is higher than the maximum permissible limit;
- (c) the extent recommendations of Agenda 21 of Rio Conference have been implemented in the country ;
- (d) the adverse effects the air and sound pollutants cause on human health; and
- (e) the details of proposals and cooperation asked for from foreign agencies to combat the problem?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

§ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

- (a) The National Ambient Air Quality Standards for various air pollutants including carbon monoxide is given in Annexure-1.
- (b) Monitoring of air quality levels in ten metropolitan cities indicate that the levels of suspended particulate matter (SPM) encountered in Delhi, Calcutta and Mumbai exceeded the prescribed limit but the levels of sulphur-dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are within their permissible limits.
- (c) The recommendations made in this regard in the Agenda 21 at the Rio Summit are being implemented in the country. As an outcome of Agenda 21, a Convention on Climate Change has come into effect.
- (d) The direct correlation between occurrence of health ailments and environmental pollution has not been conclusively established. However, prolonged exposure to pollutants beyond their permissible limits may lead to adverse impacts on health e.g. respiratory disorders, cardio-vascular diseases, hearing impairment, etc.
- (e) Cooperation has been received from various bilateral and multi-lateral agencies/countries, such as World Bank, World Health Organisation, Denmark, Germany, Norway and Japan for pollution control and prevention programmes.

Table 1 Referred to in reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 2149 for 14.3.1997 regarding "Permissible limit of Air Pollutants in Metropolitan cities"

TABLE-1. NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Pollutant	Time-Weighted Average	Concentration*** in Ambient Air		
		Industrial Area	Residential, Rural & Other Areas	Sensitive Area
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Annual Average	80	60	15
	24 Hours	120	80	30
Oxides of Nitrogen as NO ₂	Annual Average	80	60	15
	24 Hours	120	80	30
Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)	Annual Average	360	140	70
	24 Hours	500	200	100
Respirable Particulate Matter (Size less than 10µm)	Annual Average	120	60	50
	24 Hours	150	100	75
Lead	Annual Average	1.0	0.75	0.50
	24 Hours	1.5	1.00	0.75
Carbon Monoxide	8 Hours	5.0	2.0	1.0
	1 Hour	10.0	4.0	2.0

NOTE:

- * Annual Average Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform level.
- ** 24 hourly/8 hourly values shall be met 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, it may exceed but not on two consecutive days.
- *** All values are in microgrammes per cubic metre except for carbon monoxide, which is in milligrammes per cubic metre.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1105

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH JULY, 1997

"POLLUTING INDUSTRIES"

1105. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO;
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA;
SHRI S.B. THORAT;

Will the Minister of **पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री**
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be
pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have identified the industries polluting the air and water in various States particularly in Orissa and Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the extent of pollution caused by these units, State-wise;
- (c) whether special plan of action/strategies have been worked out for different regions to tackle the problem effectively within a stipulated time-frame;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and highlights of the work done in this regard;
- (e) whether international cooperation has been sought to deal with the problem through technological upgradation, etc; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS:

! प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज़ !

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a)&(b): Yes, Sir. The Government have identified a total number of 1551 large and medium industrial units falling under the 17 categories of highly polluting industries. Out of these, 1260 units have so far provided the requisite pollution control facilities, 125 are closed and the remaining 166 units have yet to install the necessary pollution control facilities. Emission and liquid effluents emanating from the 166 defaulting units exceed the prescribed limits and as such may pose adverse environmental impacts. A State-wise status of industrial units including that of Orissa and Maharashtra, is given in Annexure.

(c)&(d): The Central Pollution Control Board in consultation with State Pollution Control Boards have identified 24 critically polluted areas in the country for abatement of pollution, including Angul-Talcher in Orissa and Chembur in Maharashtra. Action plans for 16 critically polluted areas have so far been prepared and are at various stages of implementation by the concerned State Pollution Control Boards.

The Central Pollution Control Board has also directed the State Pollution Control Boards to prepare an inventory of polluting industries which are discharging their effluents directly in to rivers and lakes without requisite treatment.

(e)&(f): Industrial pollution control and prevention projects have been undertaken with World Bank assistance. The various projects for which assistance is provided under this programme includes the following:-

- (i) Assistance for industrial units for their technological upgradation through demonstration projects.
- (ii) Setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for the combined treatment of effluent from clusters of small scale units.
- (iii) Adoption of clean process technologies in small scale units through waste minimisation circles.
- (iv) Establishing an Indian Centre for promotion of clean technologies at National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, (NEERI), Nagpur.
- (v) Strengthening of State Pollution Control Boards in respect of augmentation of infrastructural facilities and organising training programmes.

/ and
Tarapur

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of the
Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1105 for 29.7.1997.

STATEWISE SUMMARY STATUS OF THE POLLUTION CONTROL IN 17 CATEGORIES OF INDUSTRIES

(as per information available with CPCB on 31.3.1997)

S. No.	STATE/UT	Total No. of Units	Status (No. of Units)		
			Closed	C#	Defaulters ##
01.	Andhra Pradesh	173	28	141	04
02.	Assam	00	00	00	00
03.	Bihar	15	00	10	05
04.	Goa	62	14	35	13
05.	Gujarat	00	00	06	00
06.	Haryana	177	03	167	07
07.	Himachal Pradesh	43	03	32	08
08.	Jammu & Kashmir	09	00	09	00
09.	Karnataka	08	03	01	04
10.	Kerala	85	06	68	11
11.	Madhya Pradesh	28	04	20	04
12.	Maharashtra	78	05	58	15
13.	Manipur	335	19	296	20
14.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00
15.	Nagaland	01	00	00	01
16.	Orissa	00	00	00	00
17.	Punjab	23	01	12	10
18.	Rajasthan	45	03	25	17
19.	Sikkim	49	05	42	02
20.	Tamil Nadu	01	00	00	01
21.	Tripura	119	02	114	03
22.	UT-Andaman & Nicobar	00	00	00	00
23.	UT- Chandigarh	00	00	00	00
24.	UT- Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01	00	01	00
25.	UT-Delhi	00	00	00	00
26.	UT- Lakshadweep	05	00	02	03
27.	UT- Pondichery	00	00	00	00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	06	00	02	04
29.	West Bengal	224	15	187	22
30.	TOTAL	58	14	32	12
31.		1551	125	1260	166

Having adequate facilities to comply with the standards
Not having adequate facilities to comply with the standards

• MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 94

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH JULY, 1997

"VEHICULAR POLLUTION"

*94 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) whether any recent study has been made by the Government or through any agency or study group regarding the effects of pollution particularly the vehicular pollution in the major cities and towns;
- (b) if so, the details of data of the said study for each city and the steps taken to deal with this problem and results achieved till date; and
- (c) the details of the Action Plan for 1997-98 to control pollution in various States particularly in Maharashtra ?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
॥ प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ॥
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a), (b), and (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b) & (c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION No.94 DUE FOR REPLY ON 29.7.1997 REGARDING "VEHICULAR POLLUTION", RAISED BY SHRI KASHIRAM RANA AND SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY.

(a) Yes, Sir. A number of studies have been carried out recently on pollution, particularly on vehicular pollution. These include studies undertaken by the Central Pollution Control Board, the Tata Energy Research Institute, the World Bank, the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi and the Centre for Science and Environment.

(b) (i) The Central Pollution Control Board has estimated that the total vehicular emission load in the 12 major cities in the country is as follows:

S.N. CITY	Vehicular Pollution Load (Tonnes per Day)	
	1987	1994
1. DELHI	871.92	1046.30
2. MUMBAI	548.80	659.57
3. BANGALORE	253.72	304.47
4. CALCUTTA	244.77	293.71
5. AHMEDABAD	243.94	292.73
6. PUNE	212.76	255.31
7. CHENNAI	188.54	226.25
8. HYDERABAD	169.03	202.84
9. JAIPUR	74.98	88.99
10. KANPUR	71.99	86.17
11. LUCKNOW	69.58	83.49
12. NAGPUR	47.80	57.39

(ii) The Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi has carried out a modeling study to determine the possible measures that would help mitigate transport related pollution in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Bangalore.

(iii) A World Bank study has estimated the environmental degradation in the country due to pollution. The study has estimated that air pollution in conjunction with other factors such as general status of nutrition and lower standard of living causes adverse health effects in the general population living in Indian cities.

(iv) The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi has prepared a report on future traffic management scenarios for Delhi.

(v) The Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi has brought out a report on the status of vehicular pollution in the country, its effects and measures for its control. The study indicates an increase in vehicular pollution in the major cities in the country due to a rise in vehicular population of old engine design, poor quality fuels and inadequate regulatory and traffic management measures.

Several steps have been taken to control vehicular pollution including progressive tightening of emission norms for new vehicles; introduction of cleaner fuels; effective enforcement for control of pollution from in-use vehicles and improvement of road network and traffic management.

The steps have resulted in introduction of unleaded petrol and catalytic converter fitted four wheeler petrol vehicles in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai with effect from 1.4.1995. Low-lead petrol has been introduced in the entire country from 1.1.1997. Use of low sulphur diesel (0.5% sulphur) in Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai has been introduced from 1.4.1996. Tighter emission norms for new vehicles have been introduced with effect from 1.4.1996. Fuel quality specifications for automotive fuels have been notified.

(c) Each State Government is responsible for control of pollution in ~~the~~ State. The Government of India formulates pollution control strategies for issues pertaining to prevention and abatement of air, water and industrial pollution. This includes, inter alia, - notification of ambient air quality standards as also effluent and emission standards for the major categories of polluting industries. The Central Government lays down guidelines for siting of industries and major projects ^{and} provides for financial assistance for a scheme on construction of common effluent treatment plants for clusters of small scale industries. The Central Government plans to introduce unleaded petrol in all major cities and towns by 31.12.1998 and in the entire country by 1.4.2000. Introduction of Diesel with 0.25% sulphur in the entire country is targeted for 1.4.1999. Stricter emission norms for new vehicles are to be brought into effect from 1.4.2000. A draft Action Plan to control pollution in Delhi has been prepared.

The action taken for controlling pollution in Maharashtra includes implementation of the World Bank aided Industrial Pollution Control Project, setting up of common effluent treatment plants in clusters of small scale units, and implementation of a plan for abatement of pollution in Chembur.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1044

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH JULY, 1997

'GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION'

1044 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Western nations attempted to introduce new issues in AGENDA-21 on global environmental protection;
- (b) if so, the contentious issues which the Western nations wanted to reopen; and
- (c) the stand taken by India to flay the Western move on Agenda 21?

ANSWER

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

§ प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a), (b) & (c) Yes, Sir. During the United Nations General Assembly Special Session held in New York from 23-27 June, 1997, the Western nations had attempted to include the contentious issues like human rights, good governance and labour standards in Agenda 21. This attempt was successfully resisted by India and other developing countries. India categorically stated that it will not accept a re-negotiation of Agenda 21 through the introduction of new issues. This was recognized by all and was also reflected in the document adopted at the conclusion of the Session.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

लोक सभा

अतारङ्कित प्रश्न संख्या. 1044.

॥ 29 जुलाई, 1997 को उत्तर देने के लिए ॥

“ विश्व पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा ”

1044. श्री सनत कुमार मंडल :

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥क॥ क्या पश्चिमी देशों ने विश्व पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा के संबंध में स्पेंडा-21 में नए मुद्दे उठाने के प्रयास किए हैं ;

॥ख॥ यदि हां, तो वे विवादास्पद मुद्दे कौन-कौन से हैं जिन्हें पश्चिमी देश पुनः उठाना चाहते हैं : , और

॥ग॥ स्पेंडा-21 के संबंध में पश्चिमी देशों के आंदोलन का जवाब देते लिए भारत ने क्या रुख अपनाया है ?

उत्तर

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

: ॥ प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज़ी ॥

॥क॥, ॥ख॥ और ॥ग॥ : जी, हां । न्यूयार्क में 23-27 जून, 1997 को आयोजित संयुक्त राष्ट्र आम-सभा के विशेष सत्र के दौरान पश्चिमी देशों ने स्पेंडा-21 में मानवाधिकार, बेहतर शासन और श्रम मानक जैसे विवादास्पद मुद्दों को शामिल करने का प्रयास किया था । इस प्रयास का अन्य विकासशील देशों ने सफलतापूर्वक विरोध किया था । भारत ने स्पष्टतौर पर कहा है कि वह नए मुद्दों को शामिल करके स्पेंडा-21 पर पुनः बातचीत करना स्वीकार नहीं करेगा । इसे सभी ने स्वीकार कर लिया था और सत्र के समापन में अपनाए गए प्रलेख में भी इसे प्रतिबिम्बित किया गया है ।

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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4814

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY THE 6TH MAY, 1997

"PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT"

4814. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT

Will the Minister
of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

(a) whether the Government are formulating any scheme at national level to protect the environment and operation of industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS:

§ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a)&(b): The various schemes formulated by the Government to protect the environment includes the following:

- (1) A National Conservation Strategy and a Policy Statement on Environment have been evolved.
- (2) A policy statement for abatement of pollution has been brought out and adopted.
- (3) Programme for afforestation of degraded areas have been evolved and implemented.
- (4) A National River Conservation Plan to control pollution in major rivers has been formulated.
- (5) Emission and effluent standards have been notified for the major categories of polluting industries.
- (6) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.

- (7) Environmental clearance based on impact assessment and associated studies have been made compulsory for specific projects.
- (8) Large and medium sector industries in 17 categories of highly polluting industries have been directed to install pollution control equipment within a stipulated time-frame and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.
- (9) For cluster of small-scale units, a scheme for providing Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) have been formulated and is implemented.
- (10) A scheme for promoting the development and adoption of clean technology including waste reuse and recycling has been formulated.
- (11) For controlling pollution at source from industries, emphasis is made on adoption of clean technologies, adhering to the prescribed standards, recycling and reuse of treated wastes/effluent to the maximum extent possible.
- (12) Rules/Guidelines have been formulated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to regulate the handling of Hazardous Substances.
- (13) A scheme for preparation of Zoning Atlas for siting of industries, based on environmental consideration, has been evolved.
- (14) National Ambient Air Quality and Water Quality Monitoring Programmes have been launched.

4

L O K S A B H A

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4901

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH MAY, 1997

LAND FERTILITY

4901. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

कृषि मंत्री

- (a) whether excessive use of chemicals and fertilizers reduces the fertility of land;
- (b) if so, whether foreign countries have curtailed the use of chemicals and fertilizers to maintain the fertility of land;
- (c) whether the Government have made or propose to make any study in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्री

(SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA)

(a): Excessive use of fertilizers may lead to imbalance of nutrients in the soil. Consumption of fertilizer nutrients being about 75 kg. per ha. in India cannot be termed as excessive use. With regard to chemical pesticides also there are no reports about their reducing the fertility of the land.

(b): The fertilizer consumption in the World has declined during past few years. Increase in the cost and environmental considerations are among important reasons for the declining trend. With regard to chemical pesticides, however, there is no decline in the consumption.

(c)to(e): In view of the above, no study has been instituted in this regard.

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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.463

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1997

Pollution in Ganga

463. SHRI JAGATVIR SINGH DRONA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in spite of all their efforts and extensive publicity through the mass-media and other extension methods the dead bodies, half burnt bodies are still floating in the river (Ganga), small unrecorded industrial units of Kanpur dumping their wastes in the river and city's dirty nallas diverted into it; and

(b) if so, the efforts proposed to be made to keep Ganga completely safe from pollution?

ANSWER

॥ पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री ॥

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

॥ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ॥

(Prof. Saifuddin Soz)

(a) & (b) To minimise the incidents of disposal of dead/half burnt bodies into the Ganga, 28 schemes of electric crematorium have been sanctioned in 25 large towns along the river in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. However, most of these crematoria have not been fully utilised due to the non-availability of uninterrupted power supply. The concerned State Governments have been told from time to time to ensure uninterrupted power supply to these crematoria. Industrial effluents from a cluster of 175 small tanneries at Jajmau, Kanpur are treated in a common effluent treatment plant before it is sent for irrigation. Nearly 130 million liters per day of municipal sewage is intercepted and diverted from 16 drains for sewage farming at Kanpur. The remaining sewage presently reaching the Ganga from one of the major drains will be diverted for treatment under the second phase of Ganga Action Plan.

जिसका उत्तर मंगलवार, 25 फरवरी, 1997/6 फाल्गुन, 1918 शक को दिया जाना है

गंगा में प्रदूषण

463. श्री जगत बीर सिंह द्रोण :

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सरकार द्वारा भरसक प्रयास करने और प्रचार माध्यमों द्वारा व्यापक प्रचार करने और अन्य विस्तार प्रक्रियाओं के बावजूद अभी भी गंगा नदी में मृत शरीर, अर्ध जले शरीर बह रहे हैं, कानपुर की अनेक छोटी औधों का इकाईयां इसी नदी में अपने अपशिष्ट पदार्थ फेंक रहे हैं और शहर के गंदे नाले भी नदी में बह रहे हैं, और

यदि हां, तो गंगा को प्रदूषण से पूर्णरूप से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जाने का विचार है ?

उत्तर

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री

प्रो० तैफुद्दीन तोज़

गंगा में शवों/अधजले शवों के निपटान की घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल में नदी किनारे स्थित 25 बड़े शहरों में विद्युत शवदाह की 28 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की गई। यद्यपि निरंतर विद्युत आपूर्ति उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इन शवदाहगृहों का पूरी तरह प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इन शवदाहगृहों को निरंतर विद्युत आपूर्ति करने के लिए समय-समय पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को कहा जाता रहा है। जाजमऊ, कानपुर में 175 लघु चर्मशोधनशाला समूह से उत्पन्न होने वाले औद्योगिक बहिःस्राव को तिंचाई के लिए प्रवाहित करने से पूर्व उसका सामूहिक बहिःस्राव उपचार संयंत्र में उपचार किया जाता है। कानपुर में सीवेज फार्मिंग के लिए नालों से लगभग 130 एम.एल.डी. म्युनिसिपल सीवेज का अवरोधन एवं दिशापरिवर्तन किया जाता है। इस समय एक मुख्य नाले से गंगा में पहुँचने वाले शेष सीवेज का गंगा कार्य योजना के त्वारे चरण के अन्तर्गत उपचार के लिए दिशापरिवर्तन किया जाएगा।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO.12

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST FEBRUARY, 1997

MAGNITUDE OF POLLUTION IN DELHI

*12. DR. B.B. DUTTA:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) whether Delhi has got dubious distinction of being the fourth most polluted city in the world;
- (b) if so, the magnitude of pollution in Delhi at present, separately for air, water and noise;
- (c) the scenario by the end of the present century;
- (d) whether Government have drawn-up any time-bound concrete programme to fight this menace; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, if not the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन राज्य मंत्री

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

॥ कैप्टन जय नारायण प्रसाद निषाद ॥

(CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD)

(a) According to a United Nations' Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Health Organisation (WHO) report on "Global Pollution and Health", 1988, Delhi has been ranked as the fourth most polluted city in the world in terms of suspended particulate matter (SPM).

(b), (c), (d) & (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b), (c), (d) and (e) of RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.12 FOR REPLY ON 21.2.1997 REGARDING "MAGNITUDE OF POLLUTION IN DELHI".

(b) : Major sources of air pollution in Delhi are vehicles, thermal power plants, industries and domestic coal burnings. It is estimated that 2000 metric tonnes of pollutants are emitted into the atmosphere every day. Of these pollutants Carbon monoxide, oxides of Nitrogen, Hydrocarbons and Sulphur dioxide contribute to 1063, 323, 320 and 179 tonnes per day respectively. Of the total pollution load, vehicular sources contribute 64%, thermal power plants 16%, industries 12% and domestic sectors 7%.

Water pollution in Delhi is due to disposal of domestic and industrial waste water into river Yamuna. There are 18 drains in Delhi which ultimately join river Yamuna. A total 1760 Million litre/day (MLD) of waste water is generated with Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) load of 587 ton/day. It has been estimated that domestic sources contribute 77.8% of waste water containing 64% of the total BOD load. Industries generate 4.6% of waste water containing 22% of BOD load and other sources contribute 17.6% of generated waste water and 14% of BOD load.

The studies conducted by the Department of Environment, Government of Delhi, show that the ambient air noise levels at major locations and traffic junctions in Delhi have increased from 80-85 decibels in the year 1987 to 85-90 decibels in 1992.

(c),(d)&(e) :

The Government is taking a number of steps to control pollution.

- (i) As per the Yamuna Action Plan formulated by the Government, the sewage treatment capacity of Delhi is to be raised from existing capacity of 1270 million litre/day to 2210 million litre/day.
- (ii) Financial assistance of Rs.22.5 crores has been extended to set-up Common Effluent Treatment Plants for control of water pollution in Delhi.
- (iii) Polluting industries have been directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to relocate/shift from non-conforming areas to the conforming areas.
- (iv) The three thermal power plants in Delhi have been directed to take necessary steps for arresting air pollution including use of washed coal.
- (v) More petrol stations have been equipped with pollution checking facilities.
- (vi) Cleaner fuel for vehicles such as compressed natural gas (CNG) has been introduced.
- (vii) Low-sulphur diesel is being supplied at all outlets of Delhi since 1.4.1996.
- (viii) Checking of polluting vehicles on a regular basis is being done by the Transport Department of the Government of NCT of Delhi.
- (ix) Public awareness campaigns are being carried out.
- (x) A Committee has been constituted by the Government for Comprehensive Action Plan on Environment and Pollution Control in Delhi in 1994.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

L O K S A B H A

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 483

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1997

CASES OF WATER AND AIR POLLUTION

483. SHRI PAWAN DIWAN:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the decisions in more than fifty per cent cases regarding water and air pollution have gone against the Pollution Control Board during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government have conducted any review in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन. मंत्री

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

प्रो. सायिदुद्दीन सोज़
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a) As per statistical information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board, out of 6565 cases filed by the State Pollution Control Boards in different courts, 1313 cases have been decided against the Pollution Control Boards and thus only twenty percent cases have gone against the Boards.

(b), (c) & (d): Does not arise.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

(मूल हिन्दी में)

लोक सभा

अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या. ४८३.

(२५ फरवरी, १९९७ को उत्तर देने के लिए)

' जल तथा वायु प्रदूषण के मामले '

४८३. श्री पवन दीवान :

श्री काशीराम राणा :

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जल तथा वायु प्रदूषण के ५० प्रतिशत से अधिक मामलों में निर्णय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के विरुद्ध गये हैं ;,
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;,
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई समीक्षा की है ;, और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उत्तर

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री :

(प्रोफेसर सैफुद्दीन सोज़)

(क) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सांख्यिकीय सूचना के अनुसार विभिन्न न्यायालयों में राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों द्वारा दायर ६५६५ मामलों में से १३१३ मामलों में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों के विरुद्ध निर्णय हुआ है और इस प्रकार केवल बीस प्रतिशत मामलों में बोर्डों के विरुद्ध निर्णय हुआ है ।

(ख), (ग) व (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1671
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 4th MARCH, 1997

'Credit for Environment Project from the World Bank'

1671. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) whether the World Bank has announced \$ 50 million environment management capacity building credit to India from its soft loan window, the International Development Association;
- (b) if so, whether this project is to provide technical assistance and training to the Indian Government to strengthen its environmental policy planning and environmental awareness efforts;
- (c) if so, the total cost of the project and India's contribution to it;
- (d) the other fields in the environmental sector in which this project is likely to help India;
- (e) whether this project is also likely to benefit coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh ; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

॥ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ॥
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

- (a) Yes, sir.
- (b) Yes, sir.
- (c) The total cost of this project is estimated at US \$ 61.48 million (equivalent to Rs.221.32 crores), with Government of India's contribution of US\$ 11.48 million (Rs.41.32 crores).
- (d) The project would also strengthen Environmental Monitoring and Compliance. Specific emphasis would be placed on aspects relating to Coastal Zone Management, Environmental Standards, environmental management of Mines and preparation of Industrial Siting and Zoning Atlas.
- (e) & (f) The project would cover the coastal and marine areas of India and would support the (i) development of a GIS-based information system for critical habitats in the coastal marine areas of India; (ii) preparation of model Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Plans; (iii) conducting waste assimilation capacity and ecological modeling of selected coastal areas; and (iv) development of Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines for major marine and coastal area developmental activities. The coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh would therefore also benefit from the project.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

लोक सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1671.

४ मार्च, 1997 को उत्तर देने के लिए ४

पर्यावरणी परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा ऋण

1671. श्री सुल्तान सलाउद्दीन ओवेसी:

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

४क॥ क्या विश्व बैंक ने अपनी उदार शर्तों पर ऋण देने की व्यवस्था, अंतराष्ट्रीय विकास संधि द्वारा भारत के लिए 50 मिलियन डालर की पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन क्षमता सृजन ऋण की घोषणा की है ;

४ख॥ यदि हां, तो क्या इस परियोजना द्वारा भारत सरकार को अपनी पर्यावरणीय नीतिगत योजना तथा पर्यावरणीय जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने संबंधी प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में तकनीकी सहायता तथा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा;

४ग॥ यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना की कुल लागत क्या है तथा इस परियोजना में भारत का अंशदान कितना है ;

४घ॥ पर्यावरण संबंधी अन्य किम-किन क्षेत्रों में इस परियोजना द्वारा भारत को सहायता प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ;

४ङ॥ क्या उक्त परियोजना से आन्ध्र प्रदेश के तटीय जिलों को भी लाभ पहुंचने की संभावना है; और

४च॥ यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उत्तर

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

४ प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ४

४क॥ जी, हां ।

४ख॥ जी, हां ।

४ग॥ इस परियोजना की कुल लागत का अनुमान 61.48 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर ४जो 221.32 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर॥ हैं, इसमें भारत सरकार का योगदान 11.48 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर ४41.32 करोड़ रुपए॥ हैं ।

४घ॥ परियोजना पर्यावरणीय निगरानी और अनुमालन सुदृढ़ होगा । तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन, पर्यावरणीय मानकों, खनन का पर्यावरणीय प्रबंध और उद्योगों के लिए स्थल निर्धारण और क्षेत्रीय स्टलस से संबंधित पहलुओं पर विशेष जोर दिया जायेगा ।

४ङ॥ व ४च॥: परियोजना भारत के तटीय और समुद्रीय क्षेत्रों को कवर करेगी और, ४1॥ भारत के तटीय समुद्रीय क्षेत्रों में संकटग्रस्त प्राकृतिक आवास स्थलों के लिए प्राणि विज्ञान सूचना प्रणाली पर आधारित सूचना प्रणाली का विकास;

४2॥ समेकित तटीय मॉडलों और समुद्री क्षेत्र प्रबंधन योजनाओं को तैयार करने;

४3॥ अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के समीकरण की क्षमता और चयनित तटीय क्षेत्रों की पारिस्थितिकीय मॉडलिंग का प्रबंध करना;

४4॥ मुख्य समुद्रीय और तटीय क्षेत्र की विकास गतिविधियों के लिए पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन विज्ञान-निर्देशों का विकास करने, में सहयोग करेगी।

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1997

ACTION PLAN FOR SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

777

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have formulated any action plan for solid and hazardous waste management in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such plan has also been extended to Nagpur and Mumbai in Maharashtra; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

§ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a), (b), (c) & (d) No, Sir. However, the Working Group on Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector constituted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment has recommended an action plan for Solid Waste Management in urban areas of the country for the Ninth Five Year Plan. The Working Group has suggested Solid Waste Management facilities for 100 towns. The activities in the first phase of five years amounting to Rs.850 crores are as under

i)	Household solid waste management (to benefit 40 million population)	Rs.622 crores
ii)	Hospital Solid Waste Management (to take up 5 Nos. of 500 to 1000 bedded hospitals in selected metro cities)	Rs. 8 crores
iii)	Solid Waste Management in commercial institutional and other establishments (100 Nos.)	Rs.200 crores
iv)	Support services.	Rs. 20 crores

		Rs.850 crores

The action plan extends to Nagpur also.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० ७७७.

(२८ फरवरी, १९९७ को उत्तर देने के लिए)

ठोस और खतरनाक अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के प्रबंधन के लिए कार्य-योजना

७७७.

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे :

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में ठोस और खतरनाक अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के प्रबंधन हेतु कोई कार्य-योजना तैयार की है,
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है,
- (ग) क्या ऐसी योजना को महाराष्ट्र में नागपुर और मुम्बई तक भी बढ़ाया गया है, और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

(प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़)

(क), (ख), (ग) और (घ) जी नहीं । तथापि शहरी मामले एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित शहरी-जल आपूर्ति एवं सफाई क्षेत्र पर कार्य दल ने नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए एक कार्य योजना की सिफारिश की है । कार्य दल ने १०० नगरों के लिए ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधा का परामर्श दिया है । ८५० करोड़ रूपए की राशि से पांच वर्षों के पहले चरण में गतिविधियां निम्नलिखित हैं :-

१.	घरेलू ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (४० मिलियन जनसंख्या के लाभ के लिए)	६२२ करोड़ रूपए
२.	अस्पताल ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (चुने हुए महानगरों में ५०० थ १००० तक बिस्तर वाले ५ अस्पतालों को लेने के लिए)	८ करोड़ रूपए
३.	वाणिज्यिक संस्थानों और अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन	२०० करोड़ रूपए
४.	सहायक सेवाएं	२० करोड़ रूपए
		<hr/>
		८५० करोड़ रूपए
		<hr/>

नये योजना का विस्तार नागपुर तक भी किया गया है ।

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1997

"LIST OF WASTES BANNED FOR IMPORT"

776. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD:
DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA :

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of wastes that are banned for import; and
- (b) the measures proposed to ensure that foreign countries do not dump unwanted material on Indian soil?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

§ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a) The Ministry of Environment & Forests vide notification No.SO.897 (E) dated December 26th, 1996 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, had prohibited the import of the following hazardous wastes :

<u>Types of Wastes</u>	<u>Waste Categories under the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989</u>
Cyanide Wastes	Waste Category No. 1
Mercury and Arsenic bearing wastes	Waste Category No. 4

(b) The import of hazardous wastes is regulated under Rule-11 of the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. According to these rules, the import of hazardous wastes from any country to India is not permitted for dumping and disposal, however, import of such wastes is allowed for processing or reuse as a raw material after examining each case on merit. The Government of India is a party to the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Imports of hazardous wastes are also examined as per the obligations under this Convention.

The licence for import are issued by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). All shipments are cleared based on this licence. Till 29th April 1995, imports of all wastes were under the Open General Licence (OGL). In April 1995, the Export-Import Policy was amended and hazardous wastes were placed in the restricted list.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय
राज्य सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० ७७६.
(२८ फरवरी, १९९७ को उत्तर देने के लिए)
आयात के लिए प्रतिबंधित अपशिष्ट पदार्थों की सूची

७७६. डा० वाई० लक्ष्मी प्रसाद :
डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र :
क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) उन अपशिष्ट पदार्थों की सूची क्या है जिन पर आयात के लिए प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है, और
(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि बाहर के देश भारतीय भूमि पर अवांछित सामान का ढेर न लगाएं, क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

(प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ी)

- (क) पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, १९८६ के अंतर्गत पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या एस ओ ८९७ (ई) दिनांक २६ दिसम्बर, १९९६ के अनुसार निम्नलिखित परिसंकटमय अपशिष्टों के आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है :

अपशिष्ट पदार्थ	परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन एवं हथालन) अधिनियम, १९८९ के अंतर्गत अपशिष्ट पदार्थों की श्रेणियां
साइनाइड अपशिष्ट	अपशिष्ट श्रेणी संख्या - १
मर्करी और अर्सिनिक से युक्त अपशिष्ट	अपशिष्ट श्रेणी संख्या - ४

- (ख) पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, १९८६ के अंतर्गत परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और हथालन) अधिनियम, १९८९ के नियम ११ के अनुसार परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के आयात को नियंत्रित किया गया है । इन नियमों के अनुसार किसी भी देश से भारत में ढेर लगाने और निकासी के लिए परिसंकटमय पदार्थों के आयात की अनुमति नहीं है, तथापि गुण-दोषों के आधार पर प्रत्येक मामले की जांच के पश्चात् कच्चे माल के रूप में प्रक्रिया या पुनः उपयोग के लिए ऐसे अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के आयात की अनुमति है । भारत सरकार परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट पदार्थों और उनके निकासी के सीमापारीय आवाजाही पर बेसल कन्वेंशन की एक पार्टी है । इस कन्वेंशन के अंतर्गत अनुबंध पत्र के आधार पर परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के आयात की भी जांच की जाती है ।

आयात के लिए लाइसेंस विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय द्वारा जारी की जाती है । सभी पारेषणों को इस लाइसेंस के आधार पर मंजूर किया जाता है । २९ अप्रैल, १९९५ तक सभी अपशिष्ट पदार्थों का आयात खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस पर होता था । अप्रैल, १९९५ में, निर्यात-आयात नीति में संशोधन किया गया और परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट पदार्थों को प्रतिबंधित सूची में रखा गया ।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 772

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1997

Pollution of Ganga by factories in UP

772. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) the extent in terms of percentage of pollution being caused by the factories located on the banks of the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh could be contained and by when the scheme being formulated to check this pollution would be completed?

(b) by when pollution prevailing in the Ganga river would be removed completely; and

(c) the steps taken to check pollution of the the Ganga river by the leather factories and sewages of the Municipal Corporation in Uttar Pradesh and the extent of success achieved in this regard?

ANSWER

॥ पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री ॥

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

॥ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ॥
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a & b) Under the Ganga Action Plan, 34 grossly polluting industries were identified in Uttar Pradesh which were directly discharging into the river Ganga. These units account for about 20% of the river pollution. Due to the interventive actions taken by the Central and the State Pollution Control Boards, 14 units which were not conforming to the discharge standards have been closed down. Of the remaining units, the effluent treatment plants (ETPs) of 14 units are performing satisfactorily and the ETPs of 6 units require upgradation. All the grossly polluting industries are regularly monitored by the Central and the State Pollution Control Boards to contain the river pollution.

(c) Under the Ganga Action Plan, a common effluent treatment plant of 36 million litres per day capacity for 175 odd tanneries has been constructed and made operational at Jaimau in Kanpur. In addition, schemes for interception and diversion of municipal sewage amounting to about 400 million litres per day have been sanctioned and completed for 6 large towns of Uttar Pradesh including Kanpur.

जिसका उत्तर शुक्रवार, 28 फरवरी, 1997, 9 फाल्गुन, 1918 शक को दिया जाना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कारखानों द्वारा गंगा का प्रदूषण

772. श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन :

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥क॥ उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा के किनारों पर स्थित कारखानों के कारण फैल रहे प्रदूषण को कितने प्रतिशत तक रोका जा सकता है और इस प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिये बनायी जा रही योजनाएँ कब तक पूरी कर ली जाएंगी ;

॥ख॥ गंगा नदी में मौजूद प्रदूषण पूरी तरह कब तक समाप्त हो जाएगा ; और

॥ग॥ उत्तर प्रदेश में चमड़ा कारखानों और नगर-निगम के गंदे नालों द्वारा फैलाए जाने वाले गंगा नदी के प्रदूषण पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं और इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

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॥ पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री ॥

॥ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ॥

॥क॥ एवं ॥ख॥ गंगा कार्य योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर-प्रदेश में 34 घोर प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों का अभिनिर्धारण किया गया था जो गंगा नदी में सोधे हो अपने अपशेष का निस्तारण कर रहे थे । कुल नदी प्रदूषण का लगभग 20% इन इकाइयों से होता है । केन्द्र एवं राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के हस्ताक्षेप से निस्तारण मानदण्डों को पूरा नहीं कर रहे 14 उद्योगों को बन्द कर दिया गया है । शेष इकाइयों में से 14 इकाइयों के बहिःस्राव उपचार संयंत्र संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा 6 इकाइयों के बहिःस्राव उपचार संयंत्रों में सुधार की आवश्यकता है । सभी प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों को केन्द्र एवं राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों द्वारा निगरानी की जाती है ताकि नदी प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित किया जा सके ।

॥ग॥ गंगा कार्य योजना के अन्तर्गत जाबमऊ कानपुर में 175 टैनरियों के लिए 36 एम.एल.डी. क्षमता वाले एक सामूहिक बहिःस्राव उपचार संयंत्र का निर्माण किया गया है तथा इसे चालू किया गया है । इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर सहित 6 बड़े शहरों से लगभग 400 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन म्यूनििसिपल सीवेज का अवरोधन एवं दिशा-परिवर्तन करने के लिए स्कीमे स्विकृत की गई और पूरी की गई हैं ।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 771

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1997.

"PROPOSAL FOR NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT APPELLATE AUTHORITY"

771 SHRI JAYANT KUMAR MALHOTRA:
DR. B.B. DUTTA:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government propose to setup a National Environment Appellate Authority for hearing appeals against decisions rejecting or granting environmental clearances to industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the categories of industries which are required to take environmental clearance from Government;

(d) whether Government also propose to make the necessary amendments in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) § प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has issued an Ordinance on 30.01.1997 to provide for the establishment of a National Environment Appellate Authority. The Authority shall have a former Judge of the Supreme Court or former Chief Justice of a High Court as the Chairperson, a Vice Chairperson and three expert Members.

The Authority will hear appeals made by any person aggrieved by an order granting environmental clearance. The Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice.

The following class of persons shall have the right to appeal:

- any person who is likely to be affected by the grant of environmental clearance;
- any person who owns or has control over the project with respect to which an application has been submitted for environmental clearance;
- any association of persons (whether incorporated or not) likely to be affected by such order and functioning in the field of environment;
- the Central Government, where the environmental clearance is granted by the State Government and the State Government, where the environmental clearance is granted by the Central Government; or
- any local authority within any part of whose local limits is within the neighbourhood, wherein the project is proposed to be located.

(c) Under the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 the following categories of industries are required to take environmental clearance from the Government:

1. Petroleum Refineries including crude and product pipelines.
2. Chemical Fertilizers (Nitrogenous and Phosphatic other than single superphosphate).
3. Pesticides (Technical).
4. Petrochemical complexes (Both Olefinic and Aromatic), Petrochemical intermediates and production of basic plastics.
5. Bulk drugs and pharmaceuticals.
6. Exploration for oil and gas and their production, transportation and storage.
7. Synthetic Rubber.
8. Asbestos and Asbestos products.
9. Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives.
10. (a) Primary metallurgical industries (such as production of Iron and Steel, Aluminium, Copper, Zinc, Lead and Ferro Alloys)
- (ii) Electric arc furnaces (for Steel Plants)

11. Chlor-alkali industry.
12. Integrated paint complex including manufacture of resins and basic raw materials required in the manufacture of paints.
13. Viscose Staple fibre and filament yarn.
14. Storage batteries integrated with manufacture of oxides of lead and lead antimony alloy.
15. Distilleries.
16. Raw Skins and Hides.
17. Pulp, paper and newsprint.
18. Dyes.
19. Cement.
20. Foundries (individual).
21. Electroplating.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.766
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1997

"EXPORT PANEL TO ASCERTAIN CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION
IN THE NORTH-EAST"

766. SHRI SANATAN BISI :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted an export panel to ascertain causes of loss of forest cover in the North-East; and
- b) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

॥ प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ॥
(PROF.SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a) & (b) The Central Government has constituted an Expert Committee for an in-depth analysis of issues impacting on conservation of forest resources in the North Eastern States under the Chairmanship of Former Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, Shri R.Rajamani. The other members of the Committee are : (1) Shri M.F.Ahmed, Former Inspector General of Forests & Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, (2) Prof B.Pakim, Vice-Chancellor, North-East Hill University, Shillong, (3) Secretary, North-East Council, Shillong, (4) Joint Secretary (North East). Ministry of Home Affairs & (5) Shri A.K.Mukherjee, Former Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Environment & Forests. Shri S.C.Dey, Additional Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Environment & Forests is the Member Secretary of the Committee. The Committee has been given three months time for submission of report.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 766.

॥28 फरवरी, 1997 को उत्तर देने के लिए॥

“पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में वन उजाड़ने के कारणों को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नियुक्त पैनल”

766. श्री सनातन बिसि:

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

॥क॥ क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में वन क्षेत्र में कमी होने के कारणों को पता लगाने हेतु विशेष पैनल गठित किया है ; और

॥ख॥ यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उत्तर

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

॥ प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज़॥

॥क॥ और॥ख॥: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में वन संसाधनों के संरक्षण पर प्रभाव डालने वाले मुद्दों के गहन विश्लेषण के लिए, भारत सरकार पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के पूर्व सचिव श्री आर. राजामणि की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेष समिति का गठन किया। समिति के अन्य सदस्य इस प्रकार हैं:- श्री एम.एफ. अहमद, पूर्व वन महानिरीक्षक और विशेष सचिव, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय,

॥2॥ प्रोफेसर बी. पाकिम, उप-कुलपति उत्तर-पूर्वी हिल यूनिवर्सिटी, शिलांग

॥3॥ सचिव, उत्तर-पूर्वी काउंसिल, शिलांग ॥4॥ संयुक्त सचिव ॥उत्तर-पूर्वी॥

गृह मंत्रालय और ॥5॥ श्री ए.के. मुखर्जी, पूर्व वन महा-निरीक्षक, पर्यावरण और

वन मंत्रालय। श्री एस.सी. डे, अवर वन महानिरीक्षक, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

समिति के सदस्य-सचिव हैं। समिति को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए

तीन माह का समय दिया गया है।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 763
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 28 FEBRUARY, 1997
"CONSERVATION OF FORESTS, WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT
IN NORTHERN STATES"

763. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes taken up by Government for conservation of forests, wildlife and environment in Northern States during the last one year, State-wise;
- (b) the amount provided for this purpose during the said period, projectwise; and
- (c) the achievement made under each project during the said period, State-wise?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

॥ प्रो. सायिदुद्दीन सोज़ ॥
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a), (b) & (c) Details of the schemes taken up by Government for the conservation of forests, wildlife and environment in the northern States during the year 1995-96 alongwith achievements both financial and physical are given in the statement at Annexure.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a),(b)&(c) of
The Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No 763 due for
answer on 28 february 1997.

(Rs in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Broad Objectives	Extent of funding	Status	States covered	Achievements during the year 1995-96	
						Financial	Physical
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Project Tiger	To ensure viable population of Tigers	100% NR 50% R	ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	90.55	2 Tiger Reserves covered
2.	Eco-development around Tiger Reserves	To provide alternative sustenance to communities living on fringes of tiger Reseve	100% NR 50% R	ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	7.71	1 tiger reserve covered
3.	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	To develop National Parks Sanctuaries	100%	Ongoing	Haryana	13.13	4 NPs covered
					Himachal Pradesh	61.23	20 NPs covered
					Jammu & Kashmir	27.31	6 NPs covered
					Punjab	4.98	5 NPs covered
					Uttar Pradesh	68.34	14 Nps covered
4.	Eco-development around Reseve areas	To Provide alternative sustenance to communities living on the fringes of Reserve Areas	100% NR 50% R	ongoing	Himachal Pradesh	15.75	10 NPs covered
					Punjab	2.10	3 NPs covered
5.	Integrated afforestation and eco-development project scheme	Promote afforestation and Eco-development	100%	ongoing	Haryana	176.00	2801 ha covered
					Himachal Pradesh	220.35	2168 ha covered
					Jammu & Kashmir	428.17	4718 ha covered
					Punjab	119.55	1800 ha covered
					Uttar Pradesh	437.31	2050 ha covered

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
6.	Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder scheme	Augmenting supply of fuelwood & Fodder in identified fuelwood deficit district	50%	ongoing	Haryana Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Punjab Uttar Pradesh	272.89 125.00 40.00 300.00 340.78	N A 1867 ha covered N A N A N A
7.	Non-Timber Produce including Medicinal plants	Raising Non-Timber Produce including Medicinal plants	100%	ongoing	Haryana Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Punjab	38.90 103.35 85.00 83.00	900 ha covered 2298 ha covered 2647 ha covered 1100 ha covered
8.	Seed Development	To develop infrastructure for quality seeds	100%	ongoing	Haryana Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir	29.72 9.98 22.00	Targets fixed in terms of financial releases
9.	Conservation of Wetlands	To protect and regenerate the wetlands	100%	ongoing	Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Punjab Uttar Pradesh	13.00 31.20 41.03 2.78	2 Wetlands covered 1 wetland covered 2 wetland covered for research
10.	Biosphere Reserves	To set up Biosphere Reserves	100%	ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	43.15	Targets fixed in terms of financial releases
11.	Paryavaran Vahini	Create environmental awareness	100%	ongoing	Himachal Pradesh	1.91	8 Paryavaran vahinis constituted
12.	Ganga Action Plan -II	Abatement of pollution	50%	ongoing	Haryana Uttar Pradesh* Delhi	380.00 1224.90 182.82	Targets fixed in terms of financial releases
13.	National River Action Plan	Abatement of Pollution	50%	New	Punjab	635.84	__do__

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
14.	Central Zoo Authority	Upgradation of Zoos	100%	ongoing	Jammu & Kashmir Punjab Uttar Pradesh	22.69 14.75 12.50	1 zoo covered 1 zoo covered 1 zoo covered
15.	Project Elephant	To ensure viable population of elephants	100%N 50% R	ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	47.76	Targets fixed in terms of financial releases

* for both Phase I & II

NR: Non Recurring, R: Recurring, NA: Not Available, NP s : National Parks

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1997.

"STEPS TAKEN TO CHECK DEFORESTATION"

760. SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
be pleased to state:

- a) whether it is a fact that large scale deforestation is taking place unauthorisedly and indiscriminately in Rajasthan and many other states/union territories ;
- b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- c) the steps Government are taking to check the same ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री A N S W E R

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) **! प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ !**

(a) to (c) No report of large scale deforestation from any State including Rajasthan has been received by the Central Government. However, following steps are being taken by the Government to prevent deforestation :

- Forest Conservation Act, 1980 has been enacted to prevent diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes without approval of the Central Government.

- Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 are enforced to check Forest & Wildlife offences.

- Special programmes, including Project Tiger, Project Elephant are being implemented for conservation of rare and threatened species and habitats of biological significance.

- The afforestation/reforestation and eco-development programmes are being implemented for regeneration of degraded forests including buffer areas of National Parks, Sanctuaries and Project Tiger Reserves.

- Wood substitution and fuel saving devices are promoted to substitute the use of wood, reduce consumption and prevent wastage.

- The afforestation and wastelands development programme are also being implemented in non-forest areas to reduce pressure on the forest and wildlife habitats.

- Joint Forest Management techniques and institutions are being developed for involvement of village communities and voluntary agencies in protection and regeneration of forests through usufruct sharing.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. ७६०

२८ फरवरी, १९९७ को उत्तर देने के लिए

'वन-हनन को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदम'

७६०. श्री शिव चरण सिंह:

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान और अन्य राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अनधिकृत और अंधाधुंध तरीके से बड़े पैमाने पर वन-हनन किया जा रहा है,
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और
- (ग) सरकार इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

उ त् त र

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

(प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़)

(क) से (ग) : केन्द्र सरकार को राजस्थान सहित किसी भी राज्य से बड़े पैमाने पर वन-नाशन की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है । तथापि, वननाशन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं :

- वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, १९८० को केन्द्र सरकार के अनुमोदन के बिना गैर-वानिकी उद्देश्यों के लिए वन भूमि को उपयोग में न लाने के लिए अधिनियमित किया गया ।

- भारतीय वन अधिनियम, १९२७ और वन्यजीव सुरक्षा अधिनियम, १९७२ को वन और वन्यजीव अपराधों को रोकने के लिए लागू किया गया ।

- दुर्लभ और खतरे में पड़ी प्रजातियों और जैविक महत्व के प्राकृतिक वासस्थलों के संरक्षण के लिए बाघ परियोजना, हाथी परियोजना सहित विशेष कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं ।

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों, अभ्यारण्यों और बाघ परियोजना रिजर्वों के बफ़र क्षेत्रों सहित अवकृमि वन के पुनरुद्धार के लिए वनोद्वारण/पुनः वनोद्वारण और पारि-विकास कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

- लकड़ी के विकल्प, खपत को कम करने और क्षति को रोकने के लिए लकड़ी के विकल्प और ईंधन लकड़ी के बचत के उपायों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है ।

- वन और वन्यजीवों के प्राकृतिक वासस्थलों पर दबाव कम करने के लिए वनेतर क्षेत्रों में वनोद्वारण और वंजर भूमि विकास कार्यक्रमों को भी कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

- लाभ बांटने के माध्यम से वनों की सुरक्षा और पुनरुद्धार में ग्राम समुदायों और स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों की भागीदारी के लिए संयुक्त वन प्रबंध तकनीकों और संस्थाओं का विकास किया जा रहा है ।

O.I.H.

R A J Y A S A B H A

STARRED QUESTION NO. 400

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST MARCH, 1997

"DECISIONS AGAINST POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD"

*400. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:
SHRI NAGMANI:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) whether decisions on more than fifty percent of cases of Pollution Control Board in relation to air and water pollution in various courts have gone against the Board during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government have reviewed the position in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

§ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a) As per information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board, out of 6565 cases filed by the State Pollution Control Boards in different courts, 1313 cases have been decided against the Pollution Control Boards.

(b)&(c): Does not arise.

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3703

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY THE 18TH MARCH, 1997

'RAJIV ENVIRONMENT PROJECT'

3703. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI SHIV RAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) the salient features of the Rajiv Environment Project;
- (b) the names of the districts selected under the said project from each State and funds allocated for the purpose; and
- (c) the time by which the project is likely to be implemented?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

§ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a) to (c) The thrust of Rajiv Environment Project is to ensure that all the ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, environment related schemes and programmes of other Central Ministries and State Governments are implemented in a coordinated and intensive manner so as to create a visible impact within a time span of five years. The list of the districts selected under the Project is given at Annexure-I. Separate funds have not been allocated so far under the project.

ANNEXURE - I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA
QUESTION NO. 3703 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 18-3-1997

STATEWISE LIST OF 50 DISTRICTS SELECTED
FOR ENVIRONMENT & ECO-DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Sr. No.	State	No. of Districts	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	East Godawari, Chittoor and Vishakhapatnam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Dibang Valley
3.	Assam	1	North Cachar
4.	Bihar	3	Singhbhum, Dhanbad and Hazaribagh
5.	Gujarat	3	Junagarh, Panchmahal and Valsad
6.	Goa	1	North Goa
7.	Haryana	1	Ambala
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Kangra, Chamba and Kullu
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Udhampur
10.	Karnataka	3	Bellary, Kolar & Hassan
11.	Kerala	2	Palaghat, Mallapuram
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Jabalpur, Shahdol, Chindwara, Jhabua
13.	Maharashtra	2	Jalgaon and Yeotmal
14.	Meghalaya	1	West Khasi Hills
15.	Mizoram	1	Aizwal
16.	Manipur	1	Imphal
17.	Nagaland	1	Kohima
18.	Orissa	2	Ganjam and Kalahandi
19.	Punjab	1	Gurdaspur
20.	Rajasthan	4	Dungarpur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Jhalawar
21.	Sikkim	1	North Sikkim
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	Madurai, North Arcot and Nilgiri
23.	Tripura	1	North District
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4	Almora, Jhansi, Mirzapur and Raibareilly
25.	West Bengal	2	Purulia and Bankura

50

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2933

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST MARCH, 1997

"NUMBER OF DEATHS DUE TO AIR POLLUTION"

2933 SHRI LAKKHIRAM AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item, captioned, 'diseases caused by pollution are on the rise, warn doctors', published in "The Hindustan Times", dated 30th January, 1997;

(b) if so, the number of deaths occurred in the country because of air pollution during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether ozone level is measured in India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) । प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ।

Yes, Sir.

(a) & (b) / Owing to increase in levels of pollution in the ambient air due to large scale increase in vehicles and industrial complexes leading to atmospheric pollution, there could be an increase in health related problems. However, no conclusive statistical data is available on morbidity and mortality rates.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

राज्य सभा

अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2933

21 मार्च, 1997 को उत्तर देने के लिए

"वायु प्रदूषण के कारण हुई मौतों की संख्या"

2933. श्री लक्ष्मीराम अग्रवाल:

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

॥क॥ क्या सरकार का ध्यान तारीख 30 जनवरी, 1997 के "दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में "डिजीज़ेज कॉन्फ्रेंस बाई पाल्पुशन आर आन द राइज, वार्न डाक्टर्स" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत प्रकाशित हुए समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

॥ख॥ यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में वायु प्रदूषण के कारण हुई मौतों की र्कवार और राज्यवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

॥ग॥ क्या भारत में ओजोन का स्तर मापा जाता है; और

॥घ॥ यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उत्तर

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

॥प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़॥

॥क॥ व ॥ख॥ जी, हां । वातावरण के प्रदूषण को बढ़ाने वाले वाहनों और औद्योगिक परिसरों में काफी मात्रा में वृद्धि होने से परिवेशी वायु में प्रदूषण के स्तर में वृद्धि होने के कारण स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएं बढ़ सकती हैं । तथापि, अस्वस्थता-दर और मृत्युदर के बारे में कोई निष्पत्ति सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

॥ग॥ जी, हां ।

॥घ॥ प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.141
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY THE 4 MARCH, 1997
"ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS"

!*141. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of
 ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
 be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally assisted environmental projects started during the last three years in Bihar,

(b) the details of the achievements made and the amount of assistance provided under each of these projects; and

(c) the details of the projects likely to be started in the near future in the State?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

§ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §
 (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a)&(b) Details of centrally assisted environmental projects started during the last three years in Bihar alongwith achievements made, both financial and physical, are given in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

(c) All the ongoing projects are likely to be continued in the near future in the State.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) of
The Lok Sabha Starred Question No 141 due for
answer on 4 March 1997.

(Rs in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Broad Objectives	Extent of funding	Status	Achievements during the last three years	
					Financial	Physical
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Ganga Action Plan phase-I	abatement of river water pollution	100%	ongoing	130.00	out of 45 schemes 41 schemes completed
2.	Ganga Action Plan phase-II	abatement of river water pollution	50%	ongoing	158.03	DPRs for 17 projects have been approved
3.	National River action Plan	abatement of river water pollution	50%	ongoing	132.23	DPRs of 9 schemes have been approved
4.	Preparation of detailed project feasibility reports	abatement of pollution of lakes/rivers	50%	Pilot study	10.00	Study taken up for 3 lakes viz. Motijheel, Muzaffarpur Man, Barela Chaur & 3 rivers viz. Gandak, Bagmati, Burhi Gandak
5.	Paryavaran Vahini Scheme	create environmental awareness through active participation of public	100%	ongoing	0.34	3 Paryavaran vahinis constituted in Hazaribagh, Rohtas, & Ranchi districts.
6.	Consevation of the Kabar Lake	to implement the management action plan of Kabar Lake	100%	ongoing	31.36	N A
7.	Assistance for abatement of pollution	To strengthen to the State Pollution Control Board	100%	ongoing	15.20	Targets fixed in terms of financial releases

DPRs: Detailed Project Reports, PFRs: Project Feasibility Reports, NA : Not Available

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

R A J Y A S A B H A

STARRED QUESTION NO.391

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST MARCH, 1997

"FORMULATION OF ENVIRONMENT POLICY"

* 391. PROF. RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be
pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

(a) whether Government propose to formulate an Environment Policy, as reported in the "Hindustan Times", dated the 19th December, 1996;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are many laws directly concerned with pollution, which are not implemented at all, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to sensitize the existing police force to bring about an improvement in the implementation of such laws, instead of creating a separate force; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

§ प्रो सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §
(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a), (b), (c) & (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a), (b), (c) & (d) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 391 for reply on 21st March, 1997 raised by Prof. Ram Kapse regarding "Formulation of Environment Policy":

(a) The Government already has a policy on the environment as contained in the National Forest Policy, 1988, Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution, 1992, National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992.

(b) It is not correct that the many laws directly connected with pollution are not implemented at all. A statement indicating the number and position of cases filed in various courts under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is annexed.

(c) & (d) The Government has taken steps to sensitize various target groups for furthering the protection of the environment. These groups include, among others, the police force, army units and para military forces. Some such groups are provided financial assistance for organising awareness creating activities.

S.No.	Name of the Board	Water Act	Air Act	Total cases under both Acts	No. of Decisions	To favour of the Board	Against the Board	Impersonal	Fine order	No. of cases pending	No. of Decisions	In favour of the Board	Against the Board	Impersonal	Fine order	Revised orders	No. of cases pending	Water Act	Air Act	Total No. of decisions	Total No. of cases pending under both Acts	Remarks/Int. received on		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1.	ASSAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.12.1992	
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.08.1995	
3.	A.P.	15	01	16	13	10	03	01	-	07	02	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	02	19.01.1995	
4.	BHARAT	160	90	250	36	33	03	01	-	07	120	03	-	03	-	-	87	03	-	-	39	211	13.01.1997	
5.	COA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.06.1996	
6.	GUJARAT	3320	333	2653	725	104	621	-	08	96	1595	176	42	134	-	40	157	04	01	-	941	1752	13.12.1996	
7.	KARNATAKA	447	271	718	213	181	32	09	-	02	236	45	45	-	10	-	226	149	25	-	250	460	19.05.1995	
8.	K.P.	53	25	78	27	19	00	01	-	-	26	16	14	02	-	-	09	-	-	-	43	35	20.07.1993	
9.	J & K	39	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	10.02.1995	
10.	KERALA	61	03	64	32	42	10	02	04	20	09	03	03	-	-	01	-	09	02	-	55	09	30.01.1996	
11.	KASHMIR	90	41	139	59	33	26	-	01	22	39	10	00	10	-	01	23	17	09	-	77	67	13.01.1997	
12.	MADHARASHTRA	339	140	487	232	124	108	44	-	-	107	142	113	29	-	112	06	-	-	-	374	113	10.11.1996	
13.	M.P.	110	63	173	23	02	21	-	-	-	07	12	06	06	05	-	54	01	-	-	35	134	12.04.1996	
14.	MIZORAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.01.1996	
15.	NAAGPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.12.1996	
16.	ODISHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.02.1996	
17.	PUNJAB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.12.1995	
18.	RAJASTHAN	64	32	100	28	22	06	03	03	04	40	12	09	03	01	01	20	15	04	-	40	64	17.12.1996	
19.	SIKIM	495	144	639	300	212	96	44	28	02	107	35	20	07	02	04	149	167	22	-	343	296	19.06.1994	
20.	TAMILNADU	235	69	304	63	27	36	-	-	-	172	02	02	-	01	-	67	-	-	-	65	239	07.12.1992	
21.	TELANGANA	320	134	454	100	88	92	71	-	-	140	111	79	32	75	-	-	17	04	-	291	163	1.8.8	
22.	TRIPURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.12.1996	
23.	UP	216	48	264	161	140	21	-	07	135	55	06	05	01	-	05	02	-	-	-	167	57	27.07.1995	
24.	WEST BENGAL	36	01	37	06	06	-	-	-	06	30	-	-	-	-	-	01	02	-	-	06	31	25.03.1996	
25.	WEST BENGAL	04	-	04	04	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	-	Before delegation from look after by the MCE	
CASES FILED BY CTS BEFORE DELEGATION																								
CHANDIGARH		04	-	04	04	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	-	Before delegation from look after by the MCE	
DELHI		104	02	106	156	154	02	03	-	-	20	01	-	01	-	-	01	50	-	-	157	291	-	
CASES FILED BY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEES																								
1.	ANDHRA & BICOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.05.1993	
2.	GUJARAT, DIB & J.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.07.1993	
3.	D.H.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.09.1994	
4.	MAHARASHTRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8.8	
5.	GUJARAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.10.1994	
6.	PONDICHERY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.01.1997	

Grand Total 5200 1365 6555 2206 1700 1005 178 51 302 2914 503 3350 970 102 150 89 302 419 71 2869 3696

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, 11th MARCH, 1997

"POLLUTION IN DELHI"

2605. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

(a) whether as per the study conducted at the Tata Energy Research Institute some of the harmful pollutants in Delhi's air, responsible for respiratory disorders, will continue to increase till the turn of the century even if the Government were to introduce cleaner technologies and reduce road traffic congestion; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this study and the reaction of Government thereon?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़)

(a) & (b) Tata Energy Research Institute has carried out a study entitled "Environmental aspects of energy use in large Indian metropolises" which has suggested that introduction of cleaner technologies are not enough to reduce the energy and environment problems associated with the transport sector. The report, inter alia, states that with the growing traffic congestion and inadequate road development, demand management is critical and needs to be more vigorously used.

The Government has already taken preventive and control measures to reduce vehicular pollution, which includes the following:

- Stipulation of emission norms;
- Unleaded petrol was introduced in the four metropolitan cities on 1.4.95 for catalytic convertor fitted vehicles. The second phase would cover all capitals of States & Union Territories by December, 1998. This is likely to be progressively implemented throughout the country by 01.04.2000;
- enforcement of standards for control of vehicular emission through State Transport Authorities;
- Government of Delhi has been impressed upon to induct more buses (preferably high capacity buses) to augment its fleet strength and to phase out the old buses;

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय
लोक सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2605.

§ जिसका उत्तर मंगलवार, 11 मार्च, 1997 को दिया जाना है §

"दिल्ली में प्रदूषण"

2605. श्री छीतुभाई गाम्भीतः

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

§क§ क्या टाटा ऊर्जा अनुसंधान संस्थान के अध्ययन के अनुसार सरकार द्वारा बेहतर तकनीकों को आरंभ किए जाने तथा सड़क यातायात के भीड़भाड़ को कम किए जाने के बावजूद श्वसन संबंधी बीमारियों के लिए जिम्मेवार कुछ घातक प्रदूषक तत्वों की मात्रा शताब्दी के अन्त तक दिल्ली में बढ़ती रहेगी, और

§ख§ यदि हाँ, तो उक्त अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष क्या निकले और सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उ त् त र

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

§ प्रो० सुल्तान सोज़ §

§क§ तथा §ख§ टाटा ऊर्जा अनुसंधान संस्थान ने "भारत के बड़े शहरों में ऊर्जा के प्रयोग के पर्यावरणीय पहलू" पर एक अध्ययन किया है जिसमें यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि परिवहन क्षेत्र से जुड़ी ऊर्जा और पर्यावरण संबंधी समस्याओं में कमी लाने के लिए बेहतर प्रौद्योगिकियों को अमल में लाना ही काफी नहीं है। रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ ही साथ यह भी उल्लेख है कि यातायात की बढ़ती भीड़-भाड़ और सड़कों के अपर्याप्त विकास को देखते हुए अपेक्षित प्रबंध-व्यवस्था बहुत जरूरी है और उस पर तेजी से अमल किये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

सरकार ने वाहन प्रदूषण कम करने के वास्ते निम्नलिखित निवारण और नियंत्रण संबंधी उपाय पहले ही कर लिए हैं :-

- उत्सर्जन मानदण्डों का निर्धारण।
- चार महानगरों में कैटेलेटिक कन्वर्टर लगे वाहनों के लिए 1.4.95 से सीसा रहित पेट्रोल शुरू किया गया है, इसके दूसरे चरण में दिसम्बर, 1998 तक सभी राज्यों और संघशासित प्रदेशों की राजधानियों को शामिल किया जाएगा। 1.4.2000 तक इसे धीरे-धीरे सारे देश में कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है।
- राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरणों के माध्यम से वाहन उत्सर्जन के नियंत्रण के लिए मानकों को लागू करना।
- दिल्ली सरकार पर जोर डाला गया कि वह अपनी बसों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए ^{और} बसों विरोधकर उच्च क्षमता वाली बसों को अपने बेड़े में शामिल करे और पुरानी बसों को धीरे-धीरे हटा दे।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO.394

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST MARCH, 1997

"SHARE OF DHABAS, TEA STALLS IN POLLUTION OF DELHI"

***394 SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:**

Will the Minister of Environment and Forests
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) the share of dhabas, tea stalls in the total level of environmental pollution in the capital;
- (b) whether it is a fact that such shop owners in the crowded market places like Karol Bagh and adjoining areas start lighting their ovens installed outside the shops, from very early hours of the day which emit smoke and add to the already polluted environment of the capital;
- (c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against them, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government would identify such polluted market segments in the capital and take action against the polluting establishments?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) ‖ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ‖

- (a), (b), (c) & (d) No study has been carried out to determine the share of dhabas and tea stalls to the total level of environmental pollution in the capital. However, it is known that such shop owners in crowded market places light oven outside their shops. The contribution of pollution from such shops to the total air pollution in Delhi is very small, as such no action has been initiated against these shop owners.

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

राज्यसभा

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 394.

जिसका उत्तर शक्रवार 21 मार्च, 1997 को दिया जाना है।

"दिल्ली में प्रदूषण फैलाने में ढाबों, चाय के स्टॉलों का योगदान"

*394. श्री संजय निरूपम :

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥क॥ देश की राजधानी में फैल रहे पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण के कुल स्तर में ढाबों, चाय के स्टालों का योगदान कितना है,

॥ख॥ क्या यह सच है कि करोल बाग जैसे भीड़-भाड़ वाले बाजारों और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में ऐसे दुकान-मालिक बहुत सवेरे से ही अपनी दुकानों के बाहर लगे तंदूर जलाना शुरू कर देते हैं जिनसे धुआं निकलता है और राजधानी के पहले से ही प्रदूषित पर्यावरण को और अधिक प्रदूषित कर देता है,

॥ग॥ यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

॥घ॥ क्या सरकार देश की राजधानी में ऐसे प्रदूषित बाजार-क्षेत्रों का पता लगाएगी और प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

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प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़

॥क॥, ॥ख॥, ॥ग॥ तथा ॥घ॥: राजधानी में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के कुल स्तर में ढाबों तथा चाय-पान की दुकानों का कितना योगदान है, इस बारे में कोई अध्ययन^{नय} किया गया है। फिर भी यह ज्ञात है कि इन दुकानों के मालिक बाजार के भीड़ भरे स्थानों में अपनी दुकानों के बाहर भट्टियां जलाते हैं। चूंकि दिल्ली में कुल वायु प्रदूषण में इन दुकानों से उत्पन्न प्रदूषण का योगदान बहुत कम है अतः इन दुकान मालिकों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है।

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH MARCH, 1997

"NOISE POLLUTION"

3706

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government have identified the cities and towns where the noise pollution is increasing;
- (b) if so, the details and the extent of noise pollution there;
- (c) whether any formal study has been conducted in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to curb the noise pollution in these cities and towns?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)। प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ ।

(a),(b),(c)& (d) An increasing trend of noise has been noticed in the major metropolitan cities of India. Central Pollution Control Board had conducted noise pollution surveys in eighteen major cities of the country, namely, Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Chennai, Cochin, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mangalore, Mumbai, Vadodara and Visakhapatnam. Studies have indicated that the noise levels were generally found within the limits in industrial areas but often exceeded the prescribed standards in certain areas in commercial, residential and silence zones. The rising trend of noise in these cities is mainly due to increase in human activities and vehicular traffic.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to reduce noise pollution include the following:

- Noise pollution has been included in the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, as amended in 1987. Ambient standards in respect of noise for different categories of areas (residential, commercial, industrial and silence zones) have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- Noise limits have also been prescribed for automobiles, domestic appliances and construction equipments at the manufacturing stage.
- The Central Pollution Control Board has evolved codes of practice for controlling noise from sources other than industries and automobiles. These include public address system, aircraft operations, railway operations, construction activities and bursting of crackers. State Government have been asked to implement these codes of practice under the relevant local laws.
- Environmental awareness campaigns on the effects of noise pollution have been launched through governmental and non-governmental organisations.

§ जिसका उत्तर मंगलवार, 18 मार्च, 1997 को दिया जाना है §

" ध्वनि प्रदूषण "

3706. श्री के०पी०सिंह देव :

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

§क§ क्या सरकार ने उन शहरों और कस्बों का पता लगाया है जहाँ ध्वनि प्रदूषण बढ़ता जा रहा है,

§ख§ यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ड्यौरा क्या है और वहाँ कितना ध्वनि प्रदूषण है ,

§ग§ क्या इस संबंध में कोई औपचारिक अध्ययन किया गया है ,

§घ§ यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ड्यौरा क्या है, और

§ड. § उन शहरों और कस्बों में ध्वनि प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

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पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

§ प्रो० सैयददीन सोज़ §

§क§, §ख§, §ग§ और §घ§ यह देखा गया है कि भारत के बड़े शहरों में शोर के स्तर में वृद्धि हो रही है । केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने देश के 18 प्रमुख शहरों में शोर प्रदूषण का सर्वेक्षण किया है । ये शहर हैं- अहमदाबाद, औरंगाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, कलकत्ता , चेन्नई, कोचीन, कोयम्बतूर, दिल्ली , हैदराबाद, इन्दौर, जयपुर, कानपुर, लखनऊ, मंगलौर, मुम्बई, बड़ोदरा तथा विशाखापटनम् । अध्ययनों से पता चला है कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में शोर का स्तर आमतौर पर निर्धारित सीमाओं के भीतर है किन्तु कृषि वाणिज्यिक, आवासीय और शांत क्षेत्रों में यह निर्धारित मानकों से अधिक हो जाता है । इन शहरों में बढ़ रहे शोर का मुख्य कारण मानव कार्यकलाप और वाहन-यातायात है ।

§ड. § शोर प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :-

- शोर प्रदूषण को वायु § प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण § अधिनियम, 1981, जिसमें 1987 में संशोधन किया गया है, में शामिल किया गया है । विभिन्न श्रेणी के क्षेत्रों § आवासीय, वाणिज्यिक तथा शांत क्षेत्र § के लिए पर्यावरण § सुरक्षा § अधिनियम 1986 के अंतर्गत परिवेशी मानक अधिसूचित किए गए हैं ।
- आटोमोबाइल्स, घरेलू उपकरणों तथा निर्माण उपकरणों के लिए उनके निर्माण चरण के दौरान शोर सीमाएँ निर्धारित की गई हैं ।
- केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने उद्योगों तथा आटोमोबाइल्स को छोड़कर अन्य स्रोतों से उत्पन्न प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कार्य-संहिताएँ तैयार की हैं । इनमें जन-सम्बोधन प्रणाली, वायुयान संचालन, रेल संचालन, निर्माण कार्यकलाप तथा आतिशबाजी शामिल हैं । राज्या सरकार से कहा गया है कि वे संगत स्थानीय कानूनों के तहत इन कार्य-संहिताओं को अमल में लाए ।
- सरकारी- और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से शोर-प्रदूषण के प्रभावों के बारे में पर्यावरणीय जागरूकता अभियान चलाए गए हैं ।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1661
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH MARCH, 1997

"Air Pollution Levels"

1661 SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) Whether the Government have studied the Supreme Court's judgement placing restrictions ranging from the suspension of vehicle licences to keep automobiles off the road to address the alarming levels of air pollution in the capital as reported in The 'Indian Express' dated November 10, 1996;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the follow-up action taken to check ambient air pollution level exceeding the World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines in 36 Indian cities ?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री
MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

§ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

- (a) The matter regarding pollution from automobiles in Delhi was taken up by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. However, no judgement has been passed placing restrictions to keep automobiles off the road.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) A number of measures are being taken/proposed for controlling vehicular pollution in the country. These include the following:
 - (i) Gross emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for all categories of new vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and are being enforced by the Departments of Transport of the various States.

- (ii) Stricter emission norms have been introduced with effect from 1.4.1996 and stricter norms are to be introduced effective from 1.4.2000. The automobile manufacturers have to upgrade their technology to meet these emission norms.
- (iii) Low-lead petrol (0.15 grammes/litre) has been introduced throughout the country from 1.1.1997.
- (iv) A major programme for introduction of unleaded petrol and catalytic converter fitted vehicles is under implementation. The first phase covering the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai, came into effect on 1.4.1995. In the next phase, effective from 1.1.1999, catalytic converter fitted vehicles would be introduced in the Capitals of all States and UTs. Unleaded petrol is planned to be supplied throughout the country from 1.4.2000.
- (v) Diesel with a sulphur content of 0.5% has already been introduced in the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai from 1.4.1995. Low-sulphur diesel (0.25%) is planned to be introduced throughout the country from 1.4.1999.
- (vi) Surveys have been conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board on the vehicular emissions in the major cities and towns in the country. The findings of the survey have been used for the preparation of measures for control as well as abatement of vehicular pollution in the major cities.
- (vii) The ambient air quality of various cities and towns are being monitored through a network of 290 monitoring stations under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme. In Delhi, a total of ten ambient air quality monitoring stations have been set up. The data form the basis for analysis of air quality trends in different regions against the prescribed standards.
- (viii) The Transport Department of the Government of NCT of Delhi, has launched an awareness campaign on vehicular pollution which includes health effects resulting from vehicular pollution, the maintenance measures for its control and the punitive action for violation of pollution control regulations. A Special Task Force, under the chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi, has been set up for control of vehicular pollution in Delhi.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1593

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH MARCH, 1997.

"POLLUTION IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION"

1593. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
be pleased to state:

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Pollution turning into environment crisis" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', dated January 29, 1997;
- (b) if so, whether any recent study have been conducted to ascertain the level of pollution in the towns of the NCR;
- (c) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (d) the scale and type of fiscal incentives being given to the small and medium scale industries to control the environmental pollution; and
- (e) the steps the Government propose to take to save NCR towns from pollution?

A N S W E R

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

§ प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज़ §

(PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b)&(c): The Central Pollution Control Board conducted an ambient air quality monitoring survey in the National Capital Region-Delhi during the year 1994-95. A total of 33 cities/towns were selected in the National Capital Region covering 14 towns of Uttar Pradesh, 16 towns of Haryana and 3 towns of Rajasthan. The monitoring continued for thirty days in three different seasons viz., winter, summer and post-monsoon covering the parameters like suspended particulates, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur dioxide. The average ambient levels of pollutants were found below their prescribed limits except suspended particulates.

(d) Fiscal incentives available to the small and medium scale industries include exemption/rebate in custom duty import of pollution control equipments, rebate in excise duty, Central and State subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the total cost of the Combined Effluent Treatment Plants for clusters of small scale units, etc.

ken by the Government to control pollution in the Capital Region include the following :

and emission standards have been prescribed.

ental guidelines have been evolved for siting ation of industries.

es have been asked to comply with consent ents of the State Pollution Control Boards.

es have been directed to install necessary n control equipment on a time bound basis and tion is taken against the defaulting units.

tion of ambient air quality standards has been

Pollution Control Board regularly monitors the ality of Yamuna and of the ground water in te Pollution Control Boards of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have been requested to take up g work in the various rivers.

ent of India has notified noise standards for al, commercial and residential areas and silence

of practice has been evolved for operation of s equipments to ensure that noise levels are ned within the prescribed limits.

awareness campaigns are being carried out.

